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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1893-94.

COMPLIMENTARY



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CONTENTS.

PART	PAGE
I.—INTRODUCTORY	1
II.—POLITICAL—	
Chapter I.—Gwalior	7
„ V.—Bhopal	20
„ VI.—Bhopawar	26
„ VII.—Western Malwa	34
„ VIII.—Baghelkhand	38
„ IX.—Bundelkhand	42
„ X.—Guna	51
III.—DEPARTMENTAL—	
Chapter XI.—Public Works Department	53
„ XII.—Opium	57
„ XIII.—Judicial	58
„ XIV.—Local Corps	59
„ XV.—Education	61
„ XVI.—Post Offices	65
„ XVII.—Telegraphs	66
„ XVIII.—Medical	67
„ XIX.—Miscellaneous	70

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES TO PART II.—Political	71
APPENDICES TO PART III.—Departmental	89

REPORT
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PART I.
INTRODUCTORY.

During the year under report I held charge of the Central India Agency except for a period of three months, from 13th July, when I took privilege leave. Colonel Reynolds, the Resident of Gwalior, officiated as Agent to the Governor-General during my absence.

My cold weather tour commenced on the 24th November, 1893. I marched to Dewas and then on by the Agra-Bombay road to Biaora, where I met the Raja of Rajgarh and the Rao of Khilchipur, and with the Political Agent of Bhopal transacted some business connected with the Moghias. I then marched through the Gwalior State to Goona and from Goona through Sipri to Jhansi. The Maharaja of Datia came to Jhansi to meet me and I saw there Dr. Lethbridge, Mr. Hankin and Mr. Onraët and discussed dacoity matters. The Maharaja of Orchha met me at the ancient city of Orchha, and the Maharaja of Samthar visited my camp at Burwa Saugor. From the latter place I proceeded by rail to Charkhari and paid the Maharaja a visit of a few days; then joined my camp at Alipura and marched through Nowgong, Chhatarpur, Panna and Nagode to Sutna. I saw the Raja at Chhatarpur, placed the new Maharaja of Panna on the gadi, and had interviews with most of the minor Chiefs of Bundelkhand. At Pararia Tola I met the Maharaja of Ajaigarh, who marched over to my camp, and at Sutna the Maharaja of Rewah received me. Early in February I returned by rail to Indore to meet the Royal Commission on Opium and give my evidence regarding that drug. When the business of the Commission was concluded I returned by rail to Maihar, where I saw the Raja and then marched to the Umaria coal mines. From Umaria I proceeded by rail to Bhopal and thence, after exchanging the usual visits with Her Highness the Begam, to Gwalior.

2. The rainfall last year was on the whole favourable. The *kharif* harvest was generally good, and throughout the greater part of the Agency the outturn of the *rabi* crops was fair. In the Isagarh and Bajrangarh districts of Gwalior and the eastern parganas of Bhopal the wheat has been destroyed or greatly injured by excessive rain, and in most places the yield of opium has been deficient.

3. In the administration of the Gwalior State there is no event of importance to record. The President, Krishna Rao Bapu Sahib Jado, and the Council of Regency have shown themselves ready to take the advice of the Resident in important matters, and their management of the State has been on the whole satisfactory, as in previous years. The financial condition is good, and there is a cash balance of more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores besides the five crores which are invested in Government securities. Sahibzada Ghulam Ahmed Khan continues to preside over the Educational Department, which shows satisfactory progress. About 13 lakhs were expended on Public Works by the Public Works Department, administered by Balwant Rao Bhaya Sahib Sindia. The Council have undertaken to construct their share of the Mandsaur-Partabgarh and Sironj-Kurwai feeder roads, and the main lines of communication are kept in good order.

4. In my last report I mentioned that the charge of all the settlement operations had been transferred to Colonel Pitcher. This arrangement has been successful. Colonel Pitcher has made considerable progress with the survey and the preparation of records, and the cost per square mile is moderate. It is satisfactory to find from his report that the statistics registered by the patwaris he has trained are as accurate as can at present be expected.

5. The construction of the Goona-Bina line is approaching completion. The rails, it is expected, will shortly be laid up to Goona, but the delay which has occurred in the arrival of the iron work for bridges will postpone the opening of the line until May or June, 1895. The Council were asked to consider the propriety of surveying for an extension of the line beyond Goona, but they were not in favour of the proposal.

The progress reported by Mr. Sherman with regard to the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway appears to me to be satisfactory.

6. His Highness the Maharaja has shown much industry and ability in the management of the Palace Department. He has enjoyed good health during the year.

7. The petty State of Khaniadhana has given some trouble. The Raja quarrelled with his Kamdar, and one or two bad dacoities were committed. The State is conveniently situated as a refuge for dacoits, and having regard to the interests of the adjoining British and Native territory, the government cannot be left in the hands of a weak ruler like the present Chief. He has again agreed to work on friendly terms with his Kamdar, and it is hoped that the affairs of the State will be set right.

8. Rao Bahadur K. O. Bedarkar continued to be Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, and the administration has been satisfactory and the condition of the people fairly prosperous. There has been an increase in the number of dacoities, but most of these offences were committed in the jungles or on the roads and were not of a serious nature. The Indore Mint was closed on the 3rd of July, 1893. On that date the rate of exchange between the Indore and the British rupee was R110 Indore to R100 British. In April the rate fell to R103 $\frac{1}{2}$. In order still further to preserve the value of the Indore rupee and to prevent false coinage, the Darbar imposed an import duty of 15 per cent. on silver bullion. The precise result of this measure is not ascertained, and it is probable that silver is smuggled into the State. There can, however, be no doubt that it was wise to close the Mint and that the depreciation of the Indore rupee has been prevented thereby.

9. The building for the College which the Maharaja established at Indore was completed during the year and was formally opened in March, 1894. This

College is open to the subjects of all States and is intended to enable youths to study and obtain their degrees at Indore. Besides the College there are in the city a large district school and a technical school. Mr. Cholmondeley of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, is Principal of the College and also generally superintends the educational establishments of the State.

10. His Highness the Maharaja Holkar made two short tours during the year and had interviews with His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. His Highness had a camp pitched for the members of the Royal Commission on Opium and entertained them at Indore as his guests.

11. Both the Dewas States have continued under the superintendence of the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General. The Senior Branch State has been managed by Rao Bahadur V. K. Kunte, and the Junior Branch by Mr. Krishna Rao Mulye. Both these gentlemen have conducted the administration to my satisfaction. Debts due by the Senior Branch State were liquidated during the year to the amount of ₹25,541, leaving a balance of ₹85,463. The financial condition of the Junior Branch State is good. There is a substantial balance of income over expenditure and the State has $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs invested in Government Promissory Notes. His Highness the Raja has benefited by the instruction he has received at the Residency College.

In both States the two last harvests have not been good. Excessive rain injured both the *kharif* and *rabi* crops, and the yield of opium is said to be much below the average.

12. The Bhopal State has continued to prosper. Her Highness the Begam has given special attention to the suppression of crime, and the number of dacoities reported was only seven as compared with twenty-six in the previous year. Several notorious gang leaders and a number of their followers were arrested and punished. Inconvenience has been felt owing to the fall in the value of the Bhopal rupee as compared with the British rupee. It was expected that the closing of the Bhopal Mint would have kept up the exchange value of the Bhopal rupee, but this expectation has not been realized. Her Highness continues to take great interest in the Medical Department of the State. The hospital established in Bhopal for women is successfully managed by the Lady Doctor, Miss Niebel, and the new building designed for it will shortly be completed and opened.

In September the Begam visited His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla and in October proceeded to Lahore, Delhi and Agra, returning in November to Bhopal.

13. Amongst the minor States of the Bhopal Agency Narsingarh and Khilchipur continued to be well managed by their Chiefs. I regret that an equally good account cannot be given of the Raja of Rajgarh, who seems to have fallen under the influence of intriguers. In all these States, however, more attention is being paid to the control of the criminal tribes. The Nawab of Kurwai is improving, and it is hoped will be guided by his father's advice. A number of Moghia dacoits have been arrested in the Rajgarh and Narsingarh States and the conviction and punishment of many of them has had a good effect as regards the peace of the Agency. Six cases of dacoity as compared with fifteen in the previous year were reported from the minor States.

14. A good report has been received of the States in the Bhopawar Agency. The Maharaja of Dhar, who had remained in Indore for nearly two years, returned to his own State. His Highness is somewhat improved in health, and his presence at Dhar will probably strengthen the Administration. A compromise has been effected between the Dhar Darbar and the guaranteed Thakurs, and it is hoped that the long-pending dispute regarding jurisdiction may be adjusted. The Raja of Jhabua now loyally supports his Diwan, Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji, and the general condition of the State continues to improve. Progress has been made in demarcating the boundary which was

settled between Jhabua and Indore in the case known as the Thandla-Pitlawad case. In March last the Chief adopted Oodey Singh, a son of the Thakur of Khawasa. Thakur Jowan Singh continues to manage successfully the Ali Rajpur State. All debts have been paid, and there is a good balance in the treasury. The young Chief is studying in the Residency College, Indore, and has made good progress. The Barwani State is prosperous and the Darbar is spending money on Public Works, Hospitals and Education. The little State Jobat is now out of debt and the administration has, subject to certain limitations, been entrusted to the young Chief. The number of dacoities reported from the Bhopawar Agency was 21 as compared with 31 in the previous year. The Dhar State was responsible for 10 out of these 21 offences.

15. In Western Malwa the administration of the Jaora State was conducted satisfactorily by His Highness the Nawab for a portion of the year during the absence of the Minister, Yar Muhammad Khan. The Nawab's daughter was married to His Highness the Nawab of Rampur. The marriage is one on which the Jaora Chief is to be congratulated, and the expense involved and consequent postponement of the payment of debts cannot be objected to. At Rutlam the young Raja Sujjan Singh was installed on the 13th of November. His Highness was backward for his age when he joined the Residency College last year, but he has improved much mentally and physically. The State has been managed by Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji under the superintendence of the Political Agent. The financial condition is fair. There are no debts, but the balance of income over expenditure is not large.

16. The affairs of the Sailana State have improved. The Raja was reconciled to his adopted son, Kunwar Jaswant Singh, and entrusted him with the charge of the State. Jaswant Singh is intelligent, and it is reported that he is managing well. The Sitamau State also shows some improvement. The Raja appointed Rai Bahadur Bala Parshad to be his Kamdar, and efforts have been made to put the finances in order. The State is, however, heavily in debt and complaints are still received from Gwalior of defaults in the payment of tribute. Thakur Kesri Singh, of Piploda, who was placed in charge of his State in January, 1893, has done well. The return of dacoities for the Western Malwa Agency again shows an improvement, 18 being reported as compared with 26 in the preceding year. Of these 18, 6 were committed in the Gwalior, and 6 in the Indore State.

17. Colonel Robertson held charge of the Baghelkhand Agency during the year and the Rewah State was efficiently administered by him with the assistance of the Diwan, Lal Ramanaj Parsad Singh, C.I.E. His Highness the Maharaja has made satisfactory progress, and Colonel Robertson has paid special attention to his instruction in administrative and judicial business. The settlements are nearly completed and the income from all sources has increased to nearly 16 lakhs.

The minor States, Sohawal, Maihar and Kothi, have been fairly well managed by their Chiefs, but the Raja of Nagode continued to neglect his duties and declined to accept the advice of the Political Authorities. The Political Agent will consequently have to supervise the administration of this State.

18. The Bundelkhand Agency still continues to be comparatively free from violent crime. In the Orchha State the Thakurs of Palehra created a disturbance. They complained that the Darbar demanded quit-rent in contravention of an order of the Government of India. The case was carefully inquired into by the Political Agent and it was ascertained that the complaint was groundless. With characteristic obstinacy, however, the Thakurs refused to listen to reason or to accept advice, and a conflict ensued between them and the Darbar

of the Indian Empire was conferred, on the 1st January 1894, on His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha. The Maharaja of Panna, Sir Rudr Partab Singh, K.C.S.I., died on the 8th of November 1893. He had ruled his State with credit since the year 1870, and besides being created a K.C.S.I., he was granted a salute of thirteen guns as a personal distinction. Sir Rudr Partab Singh left no sons and was succeeded by his brother. The administration of Charkhari and Chhatarpur has continued to be good and full criminal powers have been conferred on the Chiefs. The Nawab of Baoni and his son died of cholera at Mecca, where they had gone on a pilgrimage, and the question of the succession is now pending before the Government of India. During the year eleven dacoities were reported from the whole of Bundelkhand; of these four were committed in Orchha, five in Datia and two in Panna.

19. The number of dacoities reported during the year for the whole of Central India is 157, a decrease of nearly 100 on the total reported for the preceding year. The Gwalior State showed some improvement, but the number of offences in the Isagarh, Bhandar and Narwar Districts was still high. In the Bhopal State crime was suppressed by the energetic action taken by Her Highness the Begam, and under the guidance of the Political Agent, Major Meade, successful operations against the Moghia gangs in the small States were conducted by Khan Bahadur Ahmed Hussein, Superintendent of Sehore, and Inspector Khan Bahadur Gyasuddin of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department. The Police of the Hoshangabad District also gave valuable assistance in tracing the dacoits. Bundelkhand remained peaceful. Sultan Singh, the one dangerous dacoit leader still at large, has, with the assistance of Gwalior friends on the border, evaded the police. The Gwalior Council appointed a Special Magistrate to try and punish the people who harboured this outlaw, but as yet effectual measures to suppress harbouring have not been adopted. In January Mr. Hankin, Assistant Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, arrested the outlaw Chedammia with seven of his gang, six of whom were proclaimed offenders of the Jhansi District.

20. The various educational institutions in Central India continue to do good work. The Holkar College at Indore has already achieved success in the University examination, four students having obtained honours in the examination for the B.A. degree. There are a good many pupils at the Residency College, Indore, among whom are the Chiefs of Dewas, Rutlam and Ali Rajpur. The College appears to be popular and is well managed by Mr. Gunion.

21. About Rs. 1,70,000 were spent this year by the agency of the Public Works Department (Imperial) in Central India on maintaining or constructing 980 miles of roads. The following roads were under construction during the year: Namli to Sailana, Jaora to Piploda, Khulghat to Dharampuri, Kurwai to Kethora, Nagode to Kalingar.

As regards the construction of roads by Native States, efforts are being made with some success in the Bhopal and Bundelkhand Agencies to provide short feeder roads to the Indian Midland Railway. The Charkhari and Chhatarpur States have agreed to construct the Lawri-Mahoba road, which should be a useful line of communication.

22. The number of Vilayatis returned as residing in Central India was 396 as against 432 in the previous year. Of these 176 were in the employ of Native States and all had given security for good behaviour. Only one Vilayati was deported during the year.

INDORE RESIDENCY;

The 21st May 1894.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Agent to the Governor-General
in Central India.

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR.

Report of the Gwalior Residency for 1893-94.

I.—GENERAL.

As I only held charge of the Residency for one month and five days at the close of the year, I propose to confine my remarks within the briefest possible compass.

The permanent incumbent, Colonel Reynolds, officiated for three months (15th July to 19th October) as Agent to the Governor-General, the temporary vacancy here being filled by Colonel Martelli. On the 23rd February 1894, Colonel Reynolds vacated under the 55 years' rule and made over charge to me.

2. The rainfall seems to have been sufficient. The amount gauged at the Residency was 37·29 inches, and well distributed. The *kharif* was an average crop, and the *rabi* promised very well until the wheat was attacked by rust, which proved so destructive that this crop, which had covered an unusually large area, may be said to have failed entirely.

There was a complete immunity from epidemics; the public health was good and prices were steady.

3. The Agent to the Governor-General paid a visit to Gwalior; but, with the exception of a flying visit I paid to the Jowargarh Subat at the close of March, the Resident was unable to make any tour.

II.—POLITICAL.

4. His Highness the Maharaja has continued his education under Mr. Johnstone. On this, and the subject of his training generally, a separate report has been submitted.

In the beginning of November, His Highness paid a visit to Agra to meet His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness was received everywhere with great friendliness. Unfortunately towards the close of his visit he suffered from a severely ulcerated sore throat, which delayed his return to Gwalior for some time.

In January 1894, he went to Calcutta to say farewell to Lord Lansdowne. His Highness was presented to Lord Elgin on His Lordship's arrival, and was subsequently granted a private interview. He was also present at the departure of Lord Lansdowne from Prinsep's Ghât.

5. The administration has been conducted by the Council of Regency, the Resident merely offering advice when necessary.

Some progress has been made in dealing with dacoity, owing in great part to the co-operation on the Bundelkhand border of Mr. Hankin, Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti. The President and Council are, it is believed, sincerely anxious to eradicate dacoity altogether, and have always been found ready to consider and eventually to adopt measures recommended towards this end. The Agency upon which they have to depend for the executive discharge of duties is, however, so inferior that the task is one of considerable difficulty. Improvements are, it is believed, being slowly effected.

Colonel Reynolds notes that he has found the President and Members of the Council most friendly, and anxious to work harmoniously with the Resident, and my short tenure of office induces me to fully endorse this opinion.

6. The Imperial Service Cavalry are progressing well. New lines are in course of construction and will soon be completed. The Transport Train, too, is in good working order. Colonel Mellis was here on inspection duty early in January, and appeared to be satisfied with what he saw.

RAILWAYS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

7. *Goono-Bina Railway*.—The usual half-yearly progress reports were separately submitted to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India in the Public Works Department. Mr. P. T. S. Large, Engineer-in-Chief, reports that the work on formation and bridges is all practically finished. The girders of large bridges will be erected this season except the 21 spans crossing the Betwa and Sindh, iron work for which will arrive next season. The work on the level-crossings and ballasting is progressing satisfactorily. The progress on the permanent way has been good, over 1 mile per diem, and at this rate the rails should be laid up to Goona by the end of April, 1894. The construction of stations and offices, and staff quarters is progressing, but owing to the delay in the arrival of iron work for bridges, the line will hardly be open for traffic before May or June, 1895.

The following statement gives the expenditure incurred on the several heads during the year 1893-94:—

	During the year.	Up to 31st March 1894.
	R	R
Survey, plant, and establishment	440	57,631
Earth-work	2,12,852	3,34,056
Bridge-work { Major	1,19,450	3,89,725
Minor	81,788	1,04,851
Fencing	9,052	9,150
Ballast and permanent way	1,32,496	1,49,718
Station, Offices, staff quarters, and station machinery	46,209	46,273
Engineering tools, station and office furniture	132	473
Direction	36,093	73,498
Engineering	63,277	1,58,883
Stores	2,578	6,684
Audit and accounts	3,268	6,563
Medical and sanitation	8,128	15,351
TOTAL	7,94,763	13,52,856
Refunds of credit to Gwalior	65,259	65,259
Debit to sus- { Miscellaneous advances . . . . .	.....	12,27,209
pense heads. { London stores . . . . .	.....	6,63,365
Stores suspense . . . . .	.....	6,86,282
TOTAL . . . . .	.....	25,76,856
Total expenditure . . . . .	.....	39,94,971
Deduct—		
Deposits . . . . .	.....	7,506
Net expenditure . . . . .	.....	39,87,465

8. *Ujjain-Bhopal Railway*.—Mr. W. Sherman, the Engineer-in-Chief, reports as follows on the work done on the Ujjain-Bhopal line during the year.

GWALIOR SECTION (miles 32 to 114).

"*Earth-work*.—Miles 32 to 46 practically complete, miles 46 to 68 well forward, miles 68 to 104 had to be realigned and work on them, as well as on miles 104 to 112, was not started until after rains. Work well in hand. Miles 112 to 114 left intact until junction with Bombay, Baroda, Central India and Rajputana-Malwa Railways at Ujjain has been settled.

"*Bridging*.—Quarrying was started at a large quarry opposite mile 53 during rains, and as soon as weather permitted, stone led out to bridges miles 48 to 57; miles 32 to 57 are being served by a quarry 5 miles off railway at Sehore (mile 23) and which was also opened early during rains. Stone was led out in November and onwards to bridge sites. Bridging in miles 32 to 48 consisting of small bridges has not been commenced owing to long leads and scarcity of stone at first-mentioned quarry, but as soon as the large bridges are well forward these will be attended to. Of the large bridges, the Parbati, 5—100' is making fair progress, about one-third of masonry being finished. The Jamner 3—60', Nivaj 5—100', and Phalund 3—60', are founded and going on. Miles 57 to 68 consist of only small bridges, and only collection of materials has been done as yet. At mile 68 the Bari Kali Sindh, 6—100', has 3 piers well up, and others nearly ready for masonry—miles 68 to 112. Several bridges have foundations ready for masonry, and considerable quantities of stone and other material at site and in quarries.

"*Level crossings*.—Only earth-work of most done or in hand.

"*Telegraph*.—The Telegraph Department have at last commenced this.

"An outbreak of cholera in March at Maksi, mile 90 and elsewhere, threatened at first to stop work, but though fears of further outbreaks have not passed, there has been no panic among contractors or coolies.

"BHOPAL SECTION (0 to 32 miles).

"*Earth-work*—Was only started in June of year under review. From Bhopal (0) to mile 11 the work is about half done in quantity and about three-fourths in length. Onwards it is nearly complete.

"*Bridging*.—Quarrying was started at Bhopal and at Kala Pahar (a very fine old quarry about 5 miles off line near Sehore). As soon as carting became practicable, stone was led out to bridge sites—miles 0 to 18 from Bhopal and 18 to 32 from Kala Pahar. Excluding the Parbati (half of which is in Bhopal section and for which see above) there are no large bridges in this section. From Bhopal to mile 16 the progress is not good, although nearly all materials are at site and many foundations excavated. Onwards to mile 32 the progress has been better and some bridges have been finished.

"*Level crossings*.—Same as for Gwalior Section (E.V.).

"*Electric Telegraph*.—Same as for Gwalior Section (E.V.).

"*Ballast*.—A quantity of ballast was broken in Bhopal and Parbati depôts during the rains, but the labour was chiefly directed to earth-work and quarrying.

"Permanent way materials had just begun to arrive in Calcutta from England before end of year."

UJJAIN-BHOPAL RAILWAY.

Statement shewing expenditure on Final and Suspense Heads up to 31st March 1894.

Heads.	Gwalior.	Bhopal.	Total.	REMARKS.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
I.—Preliminary expenses	70,939 14 0	23,817 8 0	94,757 6 0	
II.—Land	1,726 11 1	.....	1,726 11 1	
III.—Formation	1,95,281 11 5	66,788 5 9	2,62,070 1 2	
IV.—Bridge-work	83,596 13 4	55,628 2 0	1,39,224 15 4	
V.—Fencing, etc.	1,131 13 0	1,162 15 9	2,294 12 9	
VIII.—Station and Buildings . . . . .	.....	648 0 6	648 0 6	
XII.—General charges	1,56,392 8 4	63,112 11 4	2,19,505 3 8	
TOTAL FINAL HEADS	5,09,069 7 2	2,11,157 11 4	7,20,227 2 6	
Advance to Government of India for cost of English stores	9,75,000 0 0	8,88,000 0 0	18,63,000 0 0	
TOTAL	14,84,069 7 2	10,99,157 11 4	25,83,227 2 6	
Suspense Heads	—11,114 13 0	1,115 10 6	—9,999 2 6	(For stores due.)
TOTAL	14,72,954 10 2	11,00,273 5 10	25,73,228 0 0	
Deduct—Receipts on capital account	431 13 3	287 10 3	719 7 6	(For rent of buildings.)
GRAND TOTAL	14,72,522 12 11	10,99,985 11 7	25,72,508 8 6	

9. *Land Records*.—Colonel Pitcher's valuable report has already been submitted *in extenso* with the following remarks :—

"The outturn of work is creditable: its quality, as I have ascertained by personal inspection, is good, whilst the cost at which it has been turned out is surprisingly small.

"We are now within measurable distance of the completion of an excellently ordered system of Land Records upon the basis of which, with a very small amount of trouble, a settlement can be safely and surely founded.

"Colonel Pitcher's operations have wisely, I think, been restricted to survey, combined with the collection and record of existing facts, which are checked and corrected periodically by patwaries under effective supervision. It is to be hoped that the Darbar will recognise the advantage of keeping the information thus collected up to date, but even if they do not do so, a mass of valuable statistics will have been prepared in convenient and readily intelligible forms, which must be of great value for reference in estimating the revenue capacity of villages. Moreover, the instructions given under Colonel Pitcher's direction to residents of the State in work appertaining to a Settlement, which has resulted in the creation of a capable staff of patwaries and kanungoes, cannot fail to influence, in the right direction, the Revenue Administration of Gwalior.

"The Council are to be congratulated in having secured Colonel Pitcher's services for this important work, and both the President and Revenue Member have, it is satisfactory to note, on more than one occasion, expressed to me their appreciation of its value.

"Colonel Pitcher's report will hardly bear condensation, but I extract paragraphs 9, 12, and 17 as of special importance :—

"9. Summing up this survey section, it will be seen that the outturn of survey and record-writing, including 1st trace, for the year has been as follows :—

 Traverse survey 2156.67 square miles.

 Field to field survey 4841.33 ditto.

 Mapping, area extraction, tracing, and record-writing 2933.52 ditto.

And that the outturn for the year including, at a liberal estimate, the record-writing yet to be done, has been executed at the low figure of Rs26 per square mile, including stationery, instruments, permanent land record supervising establishment, and a fair share of director and head office. In comparing our expenditure with the expenditure in British territory, it has to be remembered that in the latter case the patwaries come under instruction for survey only, being already well-trained in record-writing, whereas in Gwalior we have had to train in record-writing in addition to survey.'

"12. In justification of the step taken last year by the Council, when the services of the three Settlement Commissioners were dispensed with, and their survey work transferred to this Department, the following figures are quoted :—

By whom.	Total area in square miles surveyed.	Cultivated area in square miles surveyed.	Number of villages for which records prepared.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES FOR WHICH MAPS PREPARED.		Number of villages for which khasras copied.	Expenditure.	Incident per square mile.	REMARKS.
				1st trace.	2nd trace.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(1) Settlement Commissioners	7602.69	2034.33	2,809	2,209	1,596	652	R (a) 12,24,422	...	(a) Is equal to Rs. 13,00,948-6-3 Chandori. (b) Includes 65 traces of Tehsil Narwar done over again.
Arrears of above completed by this Department	...	...	...	600	1,278	2,051	12,835	...	
TOTAL	7602.69	2034.33	2,809	2,809	2,874	2,703	12,37,257	102 11 10	
(2) Land Record Department	6068.54	2386.45	1,422	2,017	495	...	1,61,014	20 8 0	

"In the settlement figures the costs of tents, office furniture, and instruments are included for which half a lakh may be deducted. Then there is the cost of such settlement work as was done, the net outcome of which was the reassessment of 1½ parganas at figures which might have been equally well arrived at by striking an average of the revenue collections for a few years previous. 1¼ lakhs would be an ample set-off on that account, leaving 10 lakhs for the survey.

"The time, also, occupied in operations was a serious consideration for the people.

"The Senior Settlement Commissioner was at work nearly six years and the other two for two years. Moreover, three-fourths of the Settlement Commissioner's work was carried out in Urdu, and foreign to the 'Patwaris,' leaving the latter, when work was concluded, as ignorant as ever; whereas our work has all been executed in Hindi, and includes a full training for the patwaries.'

“ ‘ 17. Land records work in office and field was maintained throughout the year in the districts mentioned in paragraph 13, and the papers were filed with commendable punctuality. Inspections were made by myself, by the Deputy Director, and by Inspectors; and I am satisfied that the statistics registered are as correct as can be looked for at this stage of the training; I find, too, that the value of the papers now prepared is forcing itself in a practical manner on the notice of the district officials, and I have had lately several applications from jagirdars to allow my staff to survey their estates on payment. There are some forty villages in districts Towarghar and Bhind, the revenue assessed on which was reduced some years ago on the plea of over-assessment. The papers of those villages, as drawn out on the new system with rent entered according to the zamindar's own admissions, show, I understand, that the villages in question have long been capable of bearing the original assessment. The cases are now under enquiry in the Revenue Department.

“ ‘ Some years ago large reductions of revenue were pressed on the Darbar on mere hearsay evidence as to the weight of the assessment. Any such proposals can now be dealt with very quickly by reference to the facts annually recorded for each village. Indeed, these papers bring out clearly that the assessment of some parganas is extremely light. Karera, for instance, according to its present cultivated area, is paying about ₹36,000 less than it ought to be paying if assessed at the same rate as that which was fixed when it was British territory. Another fact disclosed by the papers is that in those parganas, which are most lightly assessed, there has been of late more dacoity than elsewhere; whereas it is widely believed that Gwalior dacoits are mostly the victims of over-assessment.’ ”

10. *Finance*.—A report on the financial condition of the Gwalior State for the year ending 5th June, 1893, was submitted by Colonel Reynolds with his letter No. 8509, dated the 11th December, 1893, which showed that the revenue receipts for the year amounted to ₹1,41,12,800-0-6, showing a decrease of ₹77,707 on the receipts of the previous year; while the expenditure charged against revenue, eliminating “*Radkarz*” and “*Tasalmat*,” which are more of

	₹
* Which are—	
3½ Crores Loan . . .	3,71,87,500
1½ Crores Railway Loan . . .	1,59,37,500
TOTAL . . .	<u>5,31,25,000</u>

the nature of book entries than actual cash transactions, amounted to ₹1,14,75,788, being less by ₹19,91,760 than that of the last year. On the 6th June 1893 the actual cash balance, excluding invest-

ments,* was as follows:—

	₹
Reserve Treasury	2,75,68,457
Working Treasury	1,92,52,447
TOTAL	<u>4,68,20,904</u>

III.—KANIADHANA.

11. The affairs of this small State have given some trouble, but latterly the Rajah has consented to work on amicable terms with his Kamdar.

Guaranteed Estates of Sheopur-Baroda and Kathon.

12. Nothing of importance occurred during the year.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

13. *Gwalior Residency*.—The returns annexed show the judicial work done by the Resident during the year. There were no civil suits. Of the nine criminal cases, two were committed for trial by the Railway Magistrate, Jhansi, one by the Political Assistant at Goona, and one by the Rajah of Kaniadhana, and the remainder were tried by the Resident, under section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.

Of the three appeals in criminal cases preferred against the orders of the Railway Magistrate, Jhansi, in two the order of the lower Court was upheld,

and in one, no orders were passed, as the case had already gone in appeal before the Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, the case having occurred in his jurisdiction.

There was one appeal against the order of the Political Assistant at Goona, in which the conviction was quashed, and the accused was acquitted.

14. *Gwalior State*.—The number of Judicial Courts in the State was the same as last year.

The following table shows the work done during the year:—

	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Civil suits	4,821	22,579	22,369	5,031
Criminal cases	2,442	25,329	24,922	2,849

The Sadar Adalat, presided over by Munshi Sohan Lal, disposed of 485 civil suits, of which 280 were original appeals, 109 miscellaneous appeals, 88 revision cases of Small Cause Court, and 8 original and miscellaneous cases; and 454 criminal cases, of which 291 were appeals, 114 revision cases, and 49 reference and miscellaneous cases.

Of 389 civil appeals, in 153 the decision of the lower Court was upheld, in 50 modified, in 57 reversed, and 129 were otherwise disposed of. Of 291 criminal appeals, in 157 the order of the lower Court was upheld, in 27 modified, in 38 reversed, and 69 were otherwise disposed of.

The 35 reference cases consisted of 17 cases of murder, 5 of dacoity with murder, 11 of dacoity, and 2 of highway robbery.

Capital sentence was awarded to five persons, and the proceedings were sent up to the Council of Regency for confirmation of the sentence. The sentence of death passed on one person was confirmed by the Council of Regency during the year.

The Prant Judges, Govind Rao Vasudev Tullu and Chintaman Rao Vinayak Vaidya, disposed of 1,104 civil suits and 1,502 criminal cases.

The returns shew that fines to the extent of R92,531-8-3 were inflicted during the year, of which R49,192-10-4 were realized.

The Zilla Adalats disposed of 5,282 civil suits and 6,525 criminal cases.

All the Pargana Adalats disposed of 15,484 civil suits and 16,441 criminal cases.

V.—DACOITY.

15. Though the Gwalior State is very far from relieved of the reproach which attaches to the frequent occurrences of dacoity, some improvement can, I think, be claimed. Latterly, too, the Police in each subat have been placed entirely under the Suba, which is undoubtedly a move in the right direction. The President and Council are always ready to receive and act upon suggestions made for coping with dacoity, and Mr. Hankin has freely acknowledged the help he has received from State officials.

I extract the following from the report of the Inspector General of Police:—

“Dacoity cases aggregated during the twelve months under notice (April 1893 to March 1894) to 54, only one case short of last year; this cannot be considered an improvement as a whole, but there are certain districts that show a marked improvement and others that have fallen off. I will therefore mention each of these separately.

“(1) The Bhandar district heads the list with 13 cases against 9 last year. Bhandar has been very much mismanaged during the year under review, owing, I think, to the

frequent illness and subsequent death of Inayat-ulla Khan, the Suba, and to the protracted absence of the present incumbent (who, I believe, is laid up at the Lashkar from a severe fall off his horse), and owing in a great measure to habits of laziness, and consequent inefficiency acquired by the District Police during the incumbency of the late Suba, who either did not or could not exercise his powers of control and supervision on his District Police.

“ During my tour in February and March this year, I have taken very severe notice of the conduct of the Police, and have reported to the President that the District Superintendent of Police should also be removed, and an abler and more energetic officer be sent in his stead. This has been done. I have also with the approval of the President increased the Police force in the district by one hundred and fifty men, and advised that some new outposts and stations be placed at certain places inhabited by turbulent Thakurs, and along the borders of adjoining Native States and British districts.

“ The three parganas of Bhauder, Duboh and Lahar used to be Sultan Singh's hunting grounds until very lately, and this notorious leader and his gang may well be credited with all the cases of gang robbery which have occurred in this portion of the district. I will not in this letter write at length about the special measures adopted by the Darbar for suppressing Sultan Singh and his gang; but will simply mention that the Darbar has offered a reward of ₹1,000 for his capture, and appointed a Special Officer to work jointly with Mr. Hankin, the Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti, in Central India. Most of the members of Sultan Singh's gang have been captured within the last year, and there are now only four persons, including the leader himself, who remains to be accounted for. I hope that the efforts we are making to obtain their capture will meet with success in the near future.

“ Two parganas of this district, *viz.*, Karrera and Pichhor, are inhabited by Bundelas—a turbulent class connected with the Narwar Thakurs of Kurhya and Golepura Thakurs, who, till very lately, were raiding in this locality; to their credit, and to that of Pherun Singh of Budunpore (Jhansi), a British subject, I have put down the four undetected cases of dacoity. Special measures have been taken against the Golepura Thakurs by the Police, who are being helped by the military; their stronghold in the hills near Golepura and Karrera has been seized and occupied, and those who escaped are being traced and pursued by the District Police Inspector and a body of Girae, specially appointed by the President and made over to the Suba for operations against this gang.

“ (2) The districts of Narwar and Esagarh come next with nine occurrences each.

“ The former has one more dacoity than last year; for the nine cases which occurred from April 1893 to March 1894, the Kurhya Thakurs must be held responsible. When gang-robbery in this district became of frequent occurrence, and the District Suba and his Police force were unable to cope with this fresh outbreak of crime, special measures were taken for its suppression; a body of Girae was organised by the President and sent out to the district, and within four months these measures resulted in the destruction of a portion of the Kurhya gang and the amnesting and settling down in their houses of 18 dacoits, including the *Sargana* Govind Singh. In the course of the year, and at the request of the Suba, the Police force of the district has been augmented by 50 armed constables and various new outposts have been established.

“ (3) Esagarh has nine occurrences of gang-robbery against nineteen during the same period last year. This, I consider, a very great improvement, owing no doubt to the capture and conviction of Khub Singh and the other notorious dacoits, such as Noneju, Bhuraju Sibova Panda, Mungal Singh and a host of others and the leaders Putia Hujjam, Himmat Singh and Gore Lal, who were all accounted for before the close of 1893; the present Suba and in his wake the District Police have also been most energetic and successful in running down harbourers and receivers who have always been the mainstay of dacoit-gangs that have infested this part of the Gwalior State. The Police force originally allotted to Esagarh has been strengthened by nearly 300 men during the last two years and several new outposts and stations have been established, which enables the District Police to maintain a better watch and ward over those parts of the district inhabited by unruly Bundelas who, at the slightest provocation or suspicion of being unjustly dealt with, take the jungles and to outlawry.

“ (4) Gird Gwalior follows with seven cases against three last year; Sultau Singh, the notorious leader, is accountable for two out of the seven; one was committed by local *badmashes*, who were all convicted by the Magistrate and the remaining four to the dacoit-gangs of Kurhya and Golepura. I have already written about the measures taken to suppress these gangs. The District Police has been augmented by 25 armed constables for the purpose of keeping watch and ward on the Datia borders.

"(5) The Bajrangarh District has five dacoities to show this year against three last year. Four out of the five occurrences have been traced to and brought home to gangs of dacoits from Dholpur, and the District Superintendent of Police has arrested some of them and obtained convictions. It was not considered necessary to augment the Police force located in Bajrangarh, as the district was allotted 75 extra constables during 1892-93.

"(6) Sabalgarh has one more occurrence than it had last year, *viz.*, three, all of these are of late occurrence, and have been traced to *Gujar* tribes that live across the Chambul border in Dholpur and Sur Muttra.

"(7) The other districts, *viz.*, Bhind, has two cases against one in 1892-93, both traced."

"(8) Shikarwari has one occurrence, which remains untraced, but which I believe to be the handy work of the same gangs as those which raided into Subalgarh from over the Chambal border.

"(9) Towargarh is the only district in the Gwalior Division of the State which has no dacoity to report.

"(10) Of the Malwa Districts, Shajapur has two cases (against five last year), of which one remains undetected.

"(11) Ujjain and Agar have one occurrence each, and in each case the Police have done well in obtaining convictions.

"(12) Amjhera, the southernmost district in Gwalior on the Nerbuda, has one case which occurred on the high road in a Jagirdar's *elaqua* and remains undetected.

"(13) Mandsaur and Nimach in the Malwa Prant have no dacoities to report.

"With reference to the working of the Police during the official year 1893-94, I can only say that the force, as a whole, has shewn efficiency in the performance of its duties, particularly when the fact is taken into consideration that there is a complete absence of an organised body of village watchmen or *chowkidars* (except in the *pargana* lately transferred to Gwalior by Government) which throws upon the regular Police an amount of work and responsibility, which far exceeds their capacities and renders patrolling and the consequent prevention of crime almost an impossibility.

"The force has displayed on the whole a good deal of energy in tracking and pursuing dacoit-gangs, with whom it has had several encounters, notably the encounter close to Antri on the 18th November, 1893, with the Golepura gang, in which the casualties were four dacoits killed and three captured alive. In this encounter the Police lost three constables killed and two wounded.

"The moral tone of the force has also improved, and corrupt practices, though still prevalent, are not of such frequent occurrence as in former years."

Kaniadhana.—Two cases of dacoity and one case of highway robbery are reported to have occurred in Kaniadhana during the year, no clue has yet been found, although every endeavour is being made to trace the dacoits.

VI.—EDUCATIONAL.

16. The Educational Department has continued to make satisfactory progress under the supervision of Sahebzada Ghulam Ahmed Khan Ahmedi, Member of the Council of Regency.

The number of schools has risen from 183 to 190, the staff of teachers from 376 to 402, and the students from 11,118 to 12,075 during the year under report.

The Budget grant for education was *Rs*1,40,199 against *Rs*1,28,533 last year.

The following students appeared for the Intermediate, Entrance, Middle, Sanskrit and Central India Schools examinations:—

Intermediate	27 boys
Entrance	39 "
Middle	76 "
Sanskrit	42 "
Munshi	11 "
Central India Schools	140 "
<hr/>	
TOTAL	385 "

against 226 in the last year. Of these 162 received their tuition in the Lashkar

College, and 31 in the Madhav College, Ujjain, and the rest in the town or village schools.

The Madhav College at Ujjain has now been brought under the Central India Schools examination, and 27 boys are reported to have been sent for the Central India Schools examination.

Four scholarships, aggregating R20 per mensem, tenable for one year, were awarded from the Central India Schools Examination Fund to four students for general proficiency in all subjects.

The six students, sent by the State to the Mayo School of Art at Lahore, continue to receive technical education there.

On the 3rd March, 1894, the Lashkar College was visited by the Agent to the Governor-General.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

17. During the year under report the total estimated expenditure on Public Works amounted to R13,04,988-13-2 against a Budget grant of 20 lakhs. Out of this the expenditure under Mr. Harris, Engineer-in-charge, Gwalior State, amounted to R10,11,343 against a Budget grant of R12,84,078-12 (as per accompanying statement D).

The expenditure on works incurred under the superintendence of Revenue, Judicial, or any department other than the Public Works Department, amounted to R2,93,645-13-2 against a Budget grant of R7,15,921-4 (as per accompanying Report E).

Between the 5th June 1893 and 28th February the nett expenditure against the Budget grant has been—

	Net expenditure. R	Budget grant. R
In Gwalior Division . . .	3,84,049	10,18,512
„ Malwa Division . . .	95,710	2,65,578

The estimated expenditure up to 5th June, 1894, is about 10 lakhs against a Budget grant of R12,84,078-12. This lapse is owing to—

(a) Certain works being started late in the working season, as—

	Allotment sanctioned, 1893-94. R	Probable expenditure. R
Stables for His Highness . . .	1,00,000	40,000
School at Neemuch . . .	5,000	3,000
Mangaoli Jail . . .	15,000	7,000

(b) The following works budgetted for, for which estimates have been submitted but not sanctioned—

	Allotment sanctioned, 1893-94. R	Expenditure. R
Jhansi-Bhander Road . . .	50,000	<i>Nil.</i>
Malwa Police Buildings . . .	30,000	„

(c) Certain works for which estimates have not been prepared, as—

	Allotment sanctioned, 1893-94. R	Expenditure. R
Dispensary at Sheopur . . .	5,000	<i>Nil.</i>
Tehsil at Umri . . .	10,000	„
High School, Ujjain . . .	15,000	„

(d) The following are the more or less important works completed, or in progress with the total amount expended on each to 28th February

1894. The amount expended from 5th June 1893 to 28th February 1894 and the anticipated expenditure during 1893-94 :—

Division.	Serial No.	NAME OF WORK.	Total charges to 28th February 1894.	Outlay, 1893-94 to 28th February 1894.	Anticipated expenditure during 1893-94 from 5th June 1893 to 5th June 1894.	REMARKS.
			R	R	R	
Gwalior.	1	Kolaras Barracks	34,090	28,028	70,000	In progress.
	2	Cavalry Lines, Morar	1,28,148	1,28,148	1,90,000	Will be complete.
	3	Mangaoli Barracks	6,061	4,061	25,000	In progress.
	4	Victoria College	4,80,241	549	30,000	Ditto.
	5	Memorial Hospital	2,94,934	4,331	18,000	Will probably be complete.
	6	Bhander Hospital	5,340	2,840	3,000	Completed.
	7	Bhander School	8,308	4,308	3,500	Ditto.
	8	Bhander Police Station	4,199	2,699	3,300	Ditto.
	9	Bhilsa School	322	289	9,200	In progress, but will be complete.
	10	Antri Thana	4,210	4,210	4,200	Completed.
	11	Pichore Thana	2,633	2,633	3,800	Just being completed.
	12	Mangaoli Hospital	4,165	3,100	5,200	Completed.
	13	Museum Jai Bilas	40,872	7,672	27,000	Just completed.
	14	Stables for His Highness	59	59	40,000	In progress.
	15	Additions, Joura Tehsil	600	600	2,000	Ditto.
	16	Police Lines, Bhander	4,187	2,187	3,300	Completed.
	17	Police Lines, Joura	2,259	1,000	1,500	In progress.
	18	Joura Thana	1,851	1,300	2,100	Ditto.
	19	Police Lines, Gwalior	4,016	1,927	1,900	Completed.
	20	Thana Sipri	2,710	2,710	3,500	Ditto.
	21	Sipri School	2,637	2,637	3,100	Ditto.
	22	Narwar Thana	1,785	1,785	3,900	In progress.
	23	Narwar Police Lines	2,502	2,502	4,200	Ditto.
	24	Narwar Hospital	2,326	2,326	5,300	Just being completed.
	25	Blind Thana	2,460	2,460	4,300	Completed.
	26	Kolaras Thana	2,067	2,067	3,900	In progress.
	27	Kolaras School	600	600	3,100	Ditto.
	28	Mahagawan Thana	1,795	1,795	4,100	Ditto.
	29	Ambah Tehsil	32	32	8,000	Ditto.
	30	Basoda School	51	51	2,700	Ditto.
	31	Mangaoli School	4,566	1,673	3,600	Completed.
	32	Gwalior Thana	4,201	2,900	4,200	Ditto.
	33	Mahagawan Tehsil	2,000	2,000	11,000	In progress.
	34	Bajrangarh School	92	92	1,500	Ditto.
	35	Ambah-Mahagawan Road	1,14,036	17,502	27,000	Completed.
	36	Bridge over Sone	25,992	8,342	16,000	Just completed.
	37	Addition to Musafirkhana	11,616	11,616	35,500	In progress.
	38	His Highness's Railway	16,028	15,326	26,000	Ditto.
	39	Addition Karera Barrack	5,919	2,719	5,500	Complete.
	40	His Highness's Garden Villa . . . . .	...	...	4,300	In progress.
	41	Repairs (general)	4,387	4,387	7,500	Ditto.
	42	Repairs (communication)	48,376	48,376	90,000	Ditto.
	43	Imperial work	3,888	3,888	4,600	Ditto.
	44	Minor works, say	9,135	4,868	15,000	Ditto.
	45	Establishment	41,454	41,454	55,300	Ditto.
		Total Gwalior Division . . . . .	...	3,84,049	7,96,100	
MALWA.	46	General Hospital, Ujjain	12,173	8,249	20,500	Just completed.
	47	Agar School	10,770	9,083	9,000	Completed.
	48	Agar Subat	74,415	10,798	10,700	Ditto.
	49	Palace at Ujjain	25,177	11,267	77,000	In progress.
	50	Rajgarh-Bhopawar Road	19,681	1,546	3,500	Completed.
	51	Neemuch-Jawad Road	37	...	9,000	In progress.
	52	Neemuch Bund	3,705	3,674	6,300	Completed.
	53	Ujjain City Gate	2,182	592	1,500	In progress.
	54	Military Hospital, Ujjain	5,422	5,422	5,600	Completed.
	55	" " Bhilsa	1,946	1,946	5,100	Ditto.
	56	Repairs (general)	5,712	5,712	5,300	In progress.
	57	Repairs (communication)	25,154	25,154	43,000	Ditto.
	58	Establishment	9,536	9,536	12,600	Ditto.
		Total Malwa Division . . . . .	...	92,979	2,09,100	
		ADD— Exchange at R2.15 per cent. . . . .	...	2,731	6,143	
		Total Malwa Division . . . . .	...	95,710	2,15,243	
		ABSTRACT.				
		Gwalior Division . . . . .	...	3,84,049	7,96,100	
		Malwa Division . . . . .	...	95,710	2,15,243	
		Total expenditure during 1893-94 . . . . .	...	4,79,759	10,11,343	

In addition to the above-mentioned works it is probable that there may be payments made before June 5th on the following works lately sanctioned by the Council:—

Estimated cost.

	R
(a) School of Neemuch	5,126
(b) School at Shajapur	3,924
(c) Tehsil at Gohad	10,727

The Imperial estimates have been worked up to and all accounts are now being submitted to the Superintending Engineer, Rajputana and Central India.

The plans and estimates for the Gwalior portion of (i) the Mandsaar-Partabgarh Road, (ii) the Sironj Road to Indian Midland Railway, have been prepared and are now being submitted to the Council.

(e) The following is the expenditure on Public Works, under the superintendence of the Revenue, Judicial, or any department other than the Public Works Department, during 1893-94:—

Item No.	PARTICULARS.	Amounts made over for expenditure, 1893-94.	Budget grant for 1893-94.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	KHERIJ MUSHAHIRA DEPARTMENT.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Palace works, repairs, additions and alterations, etc.	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	
2	New Palace for Her Highness the Regent	20,000 0 0	60,000 0 0	
	TOTAL	60,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	
	BADAL MUSHAHIRA DEPARTMENT.			
3	For original and repair works	26,746 2 3	1,00,000 0 0	
	REVENUE AND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.			
4	For repairs, additions and alterations	21,579 6 11	1,00,000 0 0	
	MINOR WORKS GRANT UNDER PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER.			
5	For repairs, additions and alterations	13,346 7 3	51,921 4 0	
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
6	Original works . . . . .	.....	1,65,000 0 0	
7	Repair works	4,052 6 0	14,000 0 0	
	TOTAL	4,052 6 0	1,79,000 0 0	
8	Grant for irrigation works	60,000 0 0	60,000 0 0	A further grant of R70,000 from the Budget grant for civil buildings is made and will be made over before the close of the year.
9	Grant for the municipality lashkar	7,921 6 9	25,000 0 0	
10	Grant for the military works	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	
	GRAND TOTAL	2,93,645 13 2	7,15,921 4 0	

VIII.—POST OFFICES.

13. *Gwalior State*.—The Postal Department of the State is worked by Pandit Shiva Charan, Postmaster-General. There has been a steady increase under all branches of business. The following statistics are extracted from the Postmaster-General's report:—

YEAR.	DESPATCHED.				RECEIVED.			
	Paid letters.	Unpaid letters.	Registered letters.	Parcels.	Paid letters.	Unpaid letters.	Registered letters.	Parcels.
1892-93	1,811,377	342,715	81,312	12,911	1,813,716	291,527	65,313	16,304
1893-94	1,902,931	344,217	83,399	13,153	1,912,319	301,524	65,916	17,211

	R	a.	p.
The Postal income is shown as	95,579	6	11
The Postal expenditure	84,555	0	8
Balance to the credit of the State	11,024	6	3

The system of the remittances of money by means of money orders continues to be popular and shows an improvement during the year under report, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	R	a.	p.
Value of money orders issued by Darbar Post Offices for payment in the State	3,40,901	7	6
Value of money orders issued by the Darbar Post Offices for payment to Imperial Post Offices	11,45,588	14	11
Value of money orders paid by the State on account of its own remittances	3,42,760	15	9
Value of money orders paid by the State on account of Imperial Post Offices remittances	4,00,411	1	8

Under the orders of the Director-General of the Post Offices, India, money order forms will henceforward be supplied on payment to the Post Offices in Native States, who have entered into Postal Convention with the Government of India.

During the year mail cart lines were opened between (1) Jhansi and Sipri, and (2) Lashkar and Bhind.

With the sanction of the Darbar and the Director-General of the Post Offices in India, a runner's line was opened between Sehore and Shujalpur for the benefit of the Engineering Staff of the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway.

Pandit Shiva Charan reports that the Imperial Post Offices at Antri, Bamore, and Dabra Railway stations were closed, and the delivery work was transferred to the Darbar Postal Department, under the orders of Mr. Stewart Wilson, Officiating Postmaster-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The following mail robberies are reported to have occurred during the year:—

- (1) The mail bag despatched from the Lashkar Post Office to Shajapur on 13th June, 1893, through the Gwalior Residency Post Office, was plundered within the jurisdiction of the Rajgarh State on the 15th idem. The loss of Rs 1-5-3 was made good by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India, on 13th November, 1893.
- (2) The mail bag despatched on 10th June, 1893, from the Sipri Post Office to the Jhansi Imperial Post Office by State runners was plundered on 11th idem near Raksa. Seventeen paid letters and one sealed registered letter were lost. Two men were arrested and tried, one was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs 10 fine, while the other was released for want of evidence.
- (3) On the 14th October, 1893, Panna runner, who carried the Ujjain mail to Shajapur, reported that two men attacked him near the Chowki of Singota, in Indore territory, and took away the mail bag, but as there was no cash in it, they threw it off and absconded. The contents of the bag were found correct by the Shajapur Postmaster.

IX.—MEDICAL.

19. The State Medical Department continues to make satisfactory progress.

No new dispensaries or hospitals were opened during the year.

The new hospital at Gwalior was completed, and the work hitherto carried in a temporary building in the city was transferred to it.

At Kolares there is no hospital, and arrangements have been made for the door treatment of the civil population by the Hospital Assistant in charge the Military Department at that station.

Medicines continue to be distributed through the agency of the Vaccinators, Police, and district officials.

The work of the women's hospital at Lashkar continues to be carried on under some difficulty for want of an assistant; though the Hospital Assistant in charge, Miss Helen Das, discharges her duties in the most satisfactory manner, still the work is too much for her, and another assistant is much needed.

The total number of new cases treated during the year was 77,371 against 78,145 last year. Of these 75,472 were out-door and 1,879 in-patients.

One hundred and eighty-five major operations and 2,579 minor operations were performed during the year.

Thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-one children were vaccinated during the year, as compared with 34,911 in the preceding year.

One hundred and sixty-six cases of leprosy were treated as compared with 182 in 1892.

The report of the Leprosy Commission was received during the year, and the results of the enquiry were communicated to the Council, who resolved to take steps in accordance with the suggestions of the Commission, and a Leper Asylum is about to be built.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

20. Two cases of railway accidents on the Indian Midland Railway were reported during the year, in which one person was killed and one injured.

Head Constable Ikbāl Singh, of the Indian Midland Railway Police, is reported to have shot himself at the Gwalior Station on the 2nd October, 1893.

GWALIOR RESIDENCY ;
The 28th April 1894. }

D. ROBERTSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Resident at Gwalior.

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CHAPTER V.

BHOPAL.

Annual Administration Report of the Bhopal Political Agency for the year 1893-94.

I.—GENERAL.

The rainfall during the past year * has been unusual in its distribution as rain fell in every month. The hot weather of 1893 was not severe in consequence of constant falls of rain, and the monsoon commenced at the usual time. The kharif would have been an excellent crop, but for the continuance of rains in November, when they have usually completely cleared off; and the jawari was damaged in consequence in some places. The grass harvest also suffered, some of the hay being spoilt by the wet. The late rains ought to have benefited the rabi crops; but these have again suffered from excessive moisture, for rain has continued to fall in December, January, February and March, and the season has been quite abnormal. In some of the districts I visited, such as the Gwalior parganas of Bhilsa and Ganj Basoda, and the Bhopal parganas Gulgaon, Sanchi and Raisen, the wheat has been in places an entire failure, the heads not even forming. In others, such as Sewas, Ghari, Ghairat Gunj of Bhopal, and the districts generally along the Saugor frontier, though the crop looked good, as a rule an examination showed that the grain was small, and that a species of red rust, which is locally called "girwa," had attacked the stalks and heads. The former looked yellow and withered long before the time for the harvest had arrived, and the heads when opened showed the red rust most clearly. These results are generally ascribed to the unusual damp, and it seems likely that the constant rain and cloudy skies have had a good deal to say to it. I trust that the blight has not been general but has chiefly been confined to the eastern portion of the Agency and the neighbouring districts of the Central Provinces. Where it has occurred there will probably be a loss of revenue to the States concerned, and also scarcity among the cultivators and others, which may become very serious should the annual rains be delayed or fail. Last year the exports of wheat reduced the reserves used in the country, and I was informed that there was only a year's supply in the hands of the buniahs. This would not be sufficient should the rains fail; but it is probable that the reserves will be increased instead of being diminished after the present harvest, as the export of cereals shows no signs of being anything like what it was two years ago. Prices fell considerably after the kharif harvest, but commenced to rise again as soon as the blight occurred, and, though lower than they were last year, appear to be rising.

Last year was an exceedingly healthy one. The constant rainfall kept the temperature low, and no doubt cleared away impurities. There was no cholera, and small-pox was not heard of.

I held charge of the Agency throughout the year, and during my absence from Bhopal with Her Highness the Begum, in September and October 1893, the current duties were conducted by Lieutenant Windham, the Boundary Settlement Officer, who was appointed to the post in July last. Lieutenant Bannerman, the former Boundary Settlement Officer, after completing all the cases he had taken up, was transferred to Indore in April, after which Lieutenant Baldock, of the Bhopal Battalion, held the appointment for a short time.

Colonel Peart, Commandant of the Local Corps, went home on furlough in March 1893, and returned from leave in February 1894. During his absence Lieutenant-Colonel Ransford commanded the regiment.

Mr. Crosthwaite, the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, marched through a portion of the Agency in December 1893, and saw the Chiefs of Rajgarh, Narsingarh and Khilchipur, at Biaora. He afterwards visited Bhopal on the 26th February, 1894, at the conclusion of his tour in other parts of Central India.

During my own cold weather tour I visited Rajgarh, Narsingarh and Maksudangarh on the western side of the Agency, after which I marched through the Gwalior districts of Bhilsa and Ganj Basoda to Kurwai, where I stayed a few days arranging for the future management of the State by the young Nawab, assisted by his father, the former Superintendent. After leaving Kurwai I marched along the Saugor frontier, visiting the small Chiefships of Pathari, Muhammadgarh, and Nawab Basoda and various Gwalior and Bhopal districts bordering on the Central Provinces, returning to head-quarters towards the end of February. I was again prevented by other duties from marching through the districts which lie between the Vindhya and the Nerbudda, and my tour was confined to that portion of the Agency which lies above the Ghâts, and is known as Malwa.

II.—POLITICAL.

Her Highness the Shah Jehan Begum of Bhopal has enjoyed good health during the past year, and Munshi Imtiaz Ali has continued to be Vazir. Her Highness visited Simla in September, when I accompanied her, the current duties being performed during my absence by the Boundary Settlement Officer. The Minister and a number of Her Highness's relatives and followers went with the Begum, who, after leaving Simla on the 14th October, paid a short visit to the Punjab, going to Lahore, Delhi, and Agra and returning to her capital early in November.

The Ujjain-Bhopal Railway has made considerable progress during the year and Her Highness had paid R11,21,499-8-0 towards its construction up to the close of the financial year. About R11,28,500 more will have to be provided by Bhopal before the work is finished. There will probably be a loss to the Darbar in procuring this money as the value of the Bhopal currency in which the revenue is collected has depreciated of late to a great extent. Her Highness was anxious to introduce the Government of India coinage into Her dominions, but it has not been found possible at present to meet her wishes in this respect. There has been a falling off in the earnings of the Bhopal State Line, which is worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company. In 1892 Her Highness received R1,65,882-15-6 as her share, while in 1893 the amount handed over has only been R1,30,925-3-1. This has been partly caused by less gross receipts, probably the result of a reduced carriage of wheat, but is chiefly due to a great increase in expenditure; the figures being R4,104,34-3-5 in 1893 as compared with R3,78,616-2-5 in 1892.

Progress has been made in constructing and projecting feeder roads for that portion of the Indian Midland Railway which lies in this Agency and the country is being gradually opened out. I have submitted a separate report on this subject through the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department.

Nothing of great importance has occurred in the minor States of the Agency, but Rajgarh affairs are not altogether satisfactory, as the advisers on whom the Chief depends are not men of a good stamp. A closer supervision of this State may eventually be necessary.

Narsingarh and Khilchipur continue to be quietly governed by their Chief and little is heard of their administration.

It seemed probable a short time ago that Kurwai would prove troublesome, as the young Nawab was reported to be getting into debt and to be surrounded by unworthy favourites. He has, however, of late come more under the influence of his father, the late Superintendent, whom he proposes to appoint as his Kamdar, and, if he continues to follow his advice, the affairs of this small Chiefship should go on well. The financial condition of the State, however, requires careful attention.

I have had several complaints against the administration of the Nawab of Pathari. This small estate is on the Saugor frontier, and I found that the Police arrangements are very faulty. The Nawab has been advised to take early steps to reform his administration and improve his Police.

The Nawab of Basoda went during the year to Spain and Portugal. He returned from his travels on the 7th January, 1894.

Raja Mian, the Jagirdar of the half share of Piplia Nugger, died on the 5th August, 1893, at the age of 36. The question of succession to the jagir had not been settled at the close of the financial year, but orders have since come conveying the sanction of Government to the succession of his son Mian Yusoof Mahomed.

III.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

During the past year the octroi collections at Sehore were carried out directly under the orders of the Political Agent instead of being farmed out as in former years. The result has been satisfactory. A revised schedule of customs rates for the Bhopal State has been under discussion during the year, and has now been agreed to. The same rates will prevail in the Sehore station.

IV.—TRADE.

The opium returns show that 1,428½ chests passed the scales in 1893-94, as compared with 1,337½ chests in 1892-93 and 1,607½ in 1891-92.

The Bhopal Darbar have recently commenced levying the customs dues in Government instead of Bhopal rupees. The rate of exchange being calculated at the official rate of 110 Bhopal rupees to 100 Government; as the bazaar rate has fallen considerably, 115 Bhopal rupees being required at present to purchase 100 Government rupees, the merchants have complained that the rates have been raised.

The variations in the market value of the Bhopal rupee as compared with the Government of India coin have caused a good deal of inconvenience and trouble. The official rate has hitherto been 110, and Bhopal rupee has often stood higher. Since the legislation of the 24th of June last, however, the value of the Bhopal coinage has depreciated, and it fell at one time as low as 120. It improved slightly afterwards, but shows no signs of regaining its old value, and seems at present inclined to fall again.

V.—JUDICIAL.

The appended statements A, B, show the cases, civil and criminal, disposed of by the Political Agent and the Superintendent of Sehore during the year under report.

VI.—POLICE.

I inspected a portion of the Police forces maintained by the Native States during the past year. They are, as a rule, badly armed and paid, and the men

are often quite worn out and useless. I consider that a thorough reorganization of the Police kept up by the smaller States is desirable if they are to be of any use in suppressing an outbreak of dacoity such as we had last year. The Gwalior State Police are better than those of the smaller States, but there, too, much remains to be done, and reorganization is needed. In Bhopal the District Police have been fairly successful in capturing dacoits and deserve credit. The force is, however, badly paid and armed, and the Minister has himself verbally suggested that a complete reorganization should be made, the pay of the men being increased and better arms and uniforms being issued. At present the constables are armed with country-made old firearms, which are their own property and are generally flint or match-locks. The average age appears to be more than 50 years, and the men are as a rule decrepid and unfit for severe work. As some of them have to guard wild and remote parts of the country along the frontier, where dacoits often take refuge, an improvement in the force seems desirable if they are to deal successfully with criminals.

VII.—DACOITY.

Bhopal State	7
Gwalior Districts	9
Indore do.	9
Kurwai State	1
Rajgarh do.	3
Sironj Pargana of Tonk	2
Narsingarh State	1
Agra Barkhera	1

Total 33

The list given in the margin shows the number of dacoities, including cattle-lifting and highway-robbery, that occurred between 1st April 1893 and 31st March 1894. The total amount of property reported to have been carried off was R29,970-2-3, and R14,392-14-3 were recovered. It will be seen from the com-

Year.	Reported cases.	Number concerned.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
1892-93 .	69	883	193	67	R 1,17,664 7 8	R 1,648 6 6
1893-94 .	33	361	161	156	29,970 2 3	14,392 14 3

parative statement given in the margin that this is a great improvement on the return for the last year, when 69 dacoities

were reported and R1,17,664-7-8 worth of property was carried off.

In fact, as far as I can gather, more seems to have been done to suppress dacoity during the year under report than in any previous year of which records exist. The operations against dacoits have been carried on all over the Agency and have been attended with good results.

The chief captures in which the Agency was directly or indirectly concerned have been—

(1) The arrest of Himmat Singh, at Bamara, in the Kurwai State, in March, 1893, by Mr. Naylor, of the Saugor Police. The capture of Himmat Singh himself was mentioned in last year's report; but the rest of the gang were arrested during the current year. By the seizure of Himmat Singh and the subsequent arrest of his associates, a formidable gang was broken up. The property recovered was valued at R4,292-13-0.

(2) Soon after this the Superintendent of Sehore, in April 1893, assisted by the Hoshangabad Police, captured a number of Moghia dacoits in the Rajgarh and Narsingarh States. This gang had committed the Rehra dacoity in the Hoshangabad district in February 1893, and two other dacoities in the Bhopal State about the same time. Himta, the leader, was hanged and thirteen of his companions were either transported for life or received various long terms of imprisonment. Property to the value of R7,198-2-9 was recovered and the

greater portion was restored to the owners. The Superintendent of Sehore, Mr. Ahmed Hussain, was made a Khan Bahadur in recognition of his services on this occasion.

- (3) Recently the perpetrators of the dacoity which occurred at Bhunnas in the Hushangabad District immediately after the Rehra dacoity have been captured and property to the value of Rs7,258-11-6 has already been recovered. This gang are reported to have also committed another important dacoity at Harnaoda in the Jhalawar State. Their capture has been conducted by Khan Bahadur Gyas-suddin of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, whose services were placed at my disposal by the General Superintendent, and I must here acknowledge the assistance I have received from the detachment of the Department, first in tracing out unreported dacoities; secondly, in tracing out criminals, capturing them and recovering stolen property; and thirdly, in settling down members of criminal tribes. The last mentioned work, as far as the Moghias are concerned, is making steady progress, and I hope that they will not again be able to engage in crime as they have done of late.

Besides these arrests the Bhopal State authorities have also been successful in dealing with organised crime, and the Minister has reported that in all one

* During the two past years.

hundred and ninety-three * dacoits have been captured. The captures included two

leaders, Pittia Hujjam, whose arrest was mentioned in the report for 1892-93, and Teka. These two well known dacoits were executed early in the year under report, and, recently, another notorious dacoit, Nathwa Khangar, who had taken Pittia's place, was secured and is now being tried by the Darbar.

I have heard that the Gwalior State authorities have also done a good deal towards the suppression of dacoity in those districts of the State which lie in the Bhopal Agency. No detailed report of their operations has, however, reached this office, and, as it will no doubt go through the Resident at Gwalior, it does not seem necessary to refer at length to the work done in the Gwalior portion of the Agency.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

There is nothing particular to notice under this head. The Sehore High School and Girls' School were not inspected; but the suggestions made at the last inspection have been acted on, and the work has been carried on carefully and efficiently. Ten boys have gone up for the entrance examination at Indore but the result is not yet known.

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Her Highness is building excellent lines for the new Imperial Service Regiment, and a hospital for women at Bhopal. The other public works, such as railways, roads, etc., have been referred to elsewhere. The Local Fund Public Works at Sehore have been efficiently supervised and carried on by Mr. Mears, but no work of much importance has been taken up.

X.—BOUNDARIES.

Lieutenant Windham, who came here in July 1893, has disposed of 40

Between Rajgarh and Narsingarh	9	cases as noted on the margin. This
„ Rajgarh and Sutalia	3	leaves 24 undecided cases, exclusive
„ Sironj and Garha	7	of the important cases on the Vindhyan
„ Agra and Gwalior	16	range, between Indore and Bhopal, and
„ Gwalior and Kurwai	3	on the Nerbudda river, between the
„ Agra and Kurwai	2	

Central Provinces and the Bhopal State. For these it is proposed to employ

the services of a special officer. As there are now only 24 cases on the files of the Boundary Settlement Office, another season's work should dispose of all pending disputes.

XI.—MEDICAL.

The detailed reports of the working of the hospitals and vaccination have been submitted separately to the Agent to the Governor General through the Administrative Medical Officer. The number of major operations was only 124 during the year under report as compared with 224 in 1892-93. Surgeon Major Dane, the Agency Surgeon, has explained that this falling-off was probably due to his absence on four months' leave to England, and that his *locum tenens* was not known, which prevented people coming for treatment as freely as usual.

I would here draw attention to the excellent work which is being carried on at Bhopal by Miss Ada Niebel, M.D., the Lady Doctor. The new hospital for women, referred to in paragraph IX of this report, will be opened shortly, and will, I trust, make the Lady Doctor's work even more popular than at present.

XII.—LOCAL CORPS.

I have no remarks to offer regarding the Bhopal Battalion, but would place on record the ready assistance I have always received when parties were required for the capture of dacoits. A detachment of the regiment has been employed throughout the year in the Bundelkhand Agency on this duty. The detachment of the Central India Horse at Sehore has been reduced from 30 to 18 strong.

M. J. MEADE, *Major,*
Political Agent, Bhopal.

CHAPTER VI.

Report of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1893-94.

I.—GENERAL.

1. The rainfall was average, and the season and crops have been generally fair, except opium, which suffered considerably from high winds.

2. The appointment of the Opium Commission created considerable uneasiness in this Agency, where Darbars and people are equally interested in opium and adverse to any interference.

3. Captain A. F. DeLaessoe held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

4. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Duke continued to hold the appointment of Agency Surgeon during the year, and accompanied the Political Agent on tour in December, January, and February.

5. The Political Agent was on tour for nearly eight months, and visited all parts of the Agency.

6. The Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps, inspected, as usual, the outposts in Barwani, Jhabua, and Ali Rajpur.

II.—POLITICAL.

7. *Gwalior*.—No report is received from the Durbar regarding the portions of this State lying within the Agency.

The Amjhera District is well administered and the Police is efficient, but in the jagirs the state of things is less satisfactory. The jagirdars generally live at Gwalior, or other places, and rarely ever see their jagirs, leaving the management entirely to kamdars.

The sole exception is the Jagirdar of Dikthan, who now has been there for nearly a year, during which time the administration has improved considerably.

The newly-appointed Naib Subah, Trimbak Rao Appaji, is doing good work.

8. *Indore*.—No report is received from the Durbar regarding the portions of this State lying within the Agency.

The greater part was visited by the Political Agent with generally satisfactory results. The large subaship of Khargun, south of the Nerbudda, is well administered by the Subah, Azmat Ali Khan Rohilla, and has made very material progress. Population is rapidly increasing in this formerly almost deserted tract. The people seem fairly well-off, and the assessment has so far been light in the new settlements. It is now under revision, and it may be hoped that the new assessment will be moderate enough to ensure continual progress. North of the Nerbudda the administration is in certain places less efficient, and there are villages strongly suspected of being little less than nests of dacoits. A tendency to re-impose transit dues under different names is noticeable in many places.

9. The road through British Nimar, referred to in the Government of India Resolution on the Central India Agency Report for 1888-89, has not yet been made. It is of considerable importance for the development of the country south of the Nerbudda that the work should be completed soon, and the Indore Durbar may reasonably complain that their expensive road, which moreover is an important railway feeder, must remain comparatively useless as long as the Nimar portion (12 miles) has not been completed.

10. *Dhar*.—His Highness the Maharajah, who had been for about two years under medical treatment at Indore, returned to Dhar towards the end of January 1894. The Maharajah, though much improved in health, is still in need of continuous medical treatment.

It may be hoped that his presence at Dhar will have a beneficial effect on the administration of the country.

11. The long pending question of the jurisdiction rights of the Durbar and certain mediatized Chiefs has been practically settled, and the Maharajah will within the next few days issue a notification formally stating the arrangement arrived at.

12. Steps have been taken for the development of the Nimanpur Pergunnah, which hitherto has remained almost uninhabited; but the imposition of import dues in the surrounding Indore Districts has to a certain extent counteracted the efforts made by the Dhar Durbar to improve the district.

13. The Revenue Survey of the Pergunnah of Kuksi has been completed, and the surveying operations have been extended to the Khasgi villages.

14. Two hundred and forty Moghias are settled in Dhar and dependent States, and land measuring 4,253 bighas has been assigned for their maintenance.

15. The financial administration of the State is good in the sense that every year closes with a fair surplus, which this year amounts to nearly a lakh of rupees.

16. *Jhabua*.—The Government of India have recognised the adoption, by the Chief of Jhabua, of Oodey Singh, the second son of Thakur Raghunath Singh of Khowassa. The adoption ceremony was performed on the 9th March 1894.

17. The Thandla-Pitlawad demarcation work is progressing fairly well. Eight hundred fifteen pillars have been constructed, though the work was frequently retarded by heavy rainfall and sickness among the labourers.

18. Diwan Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji has, as usual, done excellent work and has now the full support of the Raja. Increasing prosperity is apparent everywhere, and efficient measures are taken for the development of the country and suppression of crime.

A cotton-ginning factory has been established at Hanumangarh, a prosperous little town founded only a few years ago by the present Diwan. New thanas and Police chowkies are being established, the most important of which is at Chaitanpore, north of Thandla, a place where dacoits from Banskwara, Kushalgarh, and Rutlam frequently used to meet.

19. The State is still heavily in debt, but in a fair way of recovery.

The original debt of Rs. 2,50,000 is now reduced to Rs. 70,000, which may be repaid in the course of seven or eight years.

20. *Ali Rajpur*.—The State is prospering under the able management of Thakur Jowan Singh. All debts have been repaid, and there is a cash balance of nearly a lakh of rupees in the Treasury.

21. No event of importance has to be recorded.

22. *Barwani*.—Diwan Madhow Rao Powar went on sick leave in May and has since resigned. He was replaced by Ramkishan Pant, formerly Sadr Amin of Ali Rajpur.

23. A son was born to the Rana in October.

24. The financial position of the State is satisfactory. Three lakhs are invested in Government paper, and the cash balance in the Treasury exceeds $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

25. The revenue survey of the Anjar Pergunnah was completed during the year.

26. From the Pansemal Pergunnah complaints of over-assessment were received and appeared sufficiently well founded to make revision desirable.

The harvest had also been bad in this pergunnah, and remissions were made according to the state of the crop.

27. The administration of Barwani is fair, and the State sets a good example to other States by its liberal expenditure on public works, hospitals, and education.

28. *Jobat*.—The complete management of the State was handed over to the Chief, Rana Sarup Singh, subject to certain restrictions in financial and judicial matters, and he has so far done well.

29. The State is fairly prosperous. The revenue is increasing and the debt has been repaid, still leaving in the Treasury a small cash balance of about R17,000.

30. The Kamdar, Wamon Rao Bapuji, who had administered the State for 17 years with great ability, was transferred to Ali Rajpur as Sadr Amin, and was replaced by his brother, Madho Rao.

31. Nothing requiring notice occurred in the other petty States under this Agency.

III.—TRADE.

32. The number of chests of opium which passed the Dhar scale was 819½ as against 661½ in the preceding year.

33. The following table of traffic on the Agra-Bombay Road during the last six years shows fairly steady progress:—

Year.	Weight in maunds.	Estimated value.
		R
1888-89	47,774	6,23,897
1889-90	68,466	5,52,980
1890-91	95,237	5,16,241
1891-92	124,034	8,00,572
1892-93	191,398	10,76,917
1893-94	128,102	7,26,363

IV.—JUDICIAL.

34. *A. Civil Suits*.—The table below gives the total number and value of civil suits decided in all States in the Agency, except Indore and Gwalior, during the last five years. There is a steady but not very marked increase in litigation:—

Year.	Total number of civil suits decided.	Total value.
		R
1889-90	3,042	2,05,380
1890-91	3,282	3,00,300
1891-92	3,734	2,81,693
1892-93	3,781	4,21,795
1893-94	3,875	2,75,593

35. In the Court of the Political Agent 24 suits were pending and 70 suits were instituted during the year under report, making a total of 94. Of these, 76 were disposed of, and 18 remained pending at the close of the year. The total value was only R6,244-6-3.

36. In the Deputy Road Superintendent's Court there were four cases pending at the close of last year, and 62 instituted during the year. Of these 60 were disposed of, leaving six pending at the end of 1893-94.

The total value was R2,470-11-5.

Further details will be found in Statement A.

37. *B. Criminal.*—Details showing the working of the courts of the States under this Agency will be found in the appendices.

38. The table below gives the total number of cases of serious crime* decided during the last five years in all States, except Indore and Gwalior. The apparent increase is probably due to better police work and improved returns. There is no reason for supposing that crime is increasing :—

Year.										No. of cases.
1889-90	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	512
1890-91	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	715
1891-92	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,289
1892-93	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,110
1893-94	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,277

39. *C. General.*—The amount spent by the larger States on “Law and Justice” is shown in the following table :—

State.								Total expenditure.	Percentage of income of State.	Per centage of total expenditure of State.
Dhar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28,611	3.25	4.17
Jhabua	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,070	9.20	9.16
Ali Rajpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,129	8.79	12.83
Barwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16,024	6.70	6.27
Jobat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	374	1.40	1.69

V.—POLICE.

40. No alteration has been made in the strength and constitution of the Bombay-Agra Road Police, the Bhumia Police, and the Manpur Police.

41. The force is badly trained and badly armed.

42. The Dhar Police numbers 320 men. The strength is sufficient, but the material is not good. Efforts are being made to improve the force.

The Barwani Police numbers 280 men and is fairly efficient.

The Jhabua and Ali Rajpur Police forces are sufficiently good for the requirements of the countries.

43. The other States have no organised Police.

44. The amount spent by the larger States on Police protection is as follows :—

States.								Total expenditure.	Percentage of income.	Percentage of total expenditure.
								R		
Dhar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42,663	4.85	6.21
Jhabua	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20,323	18.58	18.83
Ali Rajpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14,188	12.31	17.97
Barwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28,519	11.92	12.94
Jobat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,195	12.01	14.50

VI.—DACOITY WITH SERIOUS CRIME.

45. The number of dacoities decreased from 31 in 1892-93 to 21 in 1893-94, and the value of property plundered was ₹5,899 against ₹8,958-6 in 1892-93.

Out of these cases 10 occurred in Dhar.

46. Deputy Inspector, Talib Ali, of the Thagi and Dacoity Department was on special duty in Dhar from June 1893, and did good work.

47. Six cases of murder and eight cases of culpable homicide were tried during the year in the Court of the Political Agent.

VII.—EDUCATION.

48. The education tables given in the appendix to this Report refer only to Dhar, Jhabua, Ali Rajpur, Barwani, Jobat, Bagode, Manpur, and Sirdarpur. No reports are received from other parts of the Agency.

The amount spent on education by the larger States in the Agency is shown in the following table:—

Name of State.								Total expenditure.	Percentage of income of State.	Percentage of total expenditure of State.
								₹		
Dhar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,755	0.99	1.27
Jhabua	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,136	1.03	1.05
Ali Rajpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,210	1.05	1.53
Barwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,299	2.21	2.40
Jobat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	198	0.74	0.89

49. *Sirdarpur*.—The average number of boys attending the regimental school at Sirdarpur was 31.36 daily. In the bazar school at Sirdarpur, started on 13th April 1893, the average number of attendance was 10.43.

50. *Manpur*.—There is an Anglo-Vernacular school at Manpur, and Hindi schools at Kolani and Khurdi. The average daily attendance is reported to be 52, 8, and 9 respectively. The schools are all bad.

51. *Dhar*.—There are 22 State schools (21 for boys and one for girls) and 25 private schools as against 24 in the last year. There are 880 boys and 25 girls in the State schools and 759 boys in private schools.

52. The English school is very good, and the Head Master, Wasudeo Trimbak Kapse, is an exceptionally able man. The average daily attendance was 80.1. This school sent up four candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. Of these three were successful. Four boys passed the Central India Schools Examination.

53. Of the scholarship-holders prosecuting their studies in colleges, two have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University, one passed the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University, and one obtained LL.B. degree of the Allahabad University.

54. *Jhabua*.—There is a Hindi school at Jhabua attended by 55 boys and a Sanskrit school with 18 pupils. A Marhati class has been added to the Jhabua Hindi school. There are also Hindi schools at Thandla, Ranapur, Rambhapur, Kanas, and Hanumangarh.

55. The Diwan takes a great interest in education and the schools are all good, sensibly excluding all attempts at English education. The Hanumangarh school was started last year for the benefit of the small Thakurs of this district and is evidently a very useful institution.

56. *Ali Rajpur*.—Seven schools are maintained by the State with an average daily attendance of 159 boys and at an annual cost of ₹1,210. They

are not particularly good, and education is on the whole very backward in this country.

57. *Barwani*.—There are eight schools maintained in the State at an annual cost of R 6,683, the daily average attendance being 437·17 as against 491·42 last year. The organisation of the schools is improving under the new Inspector, Kali Pada Sircar, B.A. The principal school at Barwani is good, but there is a tendency to favour English education at the cost of more useful knowledge.

58. *Jobat*.—There is a primary Hindi school at Jobat attended by 25 boys. The average daily attendance is 18·12.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

59. The amounts spent on public works by the larger States in the Agency are shown in the table below :—

Name of State.	Total expenditure.	Percentage of income of State.	Percentage of total expenditure of State.
	R		
Dhar	42,170	4·79	6·15
Ali Rajpur	4,606	3·13	5·83
Barwani	57,712	24·13	26·19
Jobat	3,049	11·46	13·83

60. *Dhar*.—No new works of public utility were undertaken during the year. The Maharaja has, however, sanctioned a contribution of R13,000 towards the construction of a feeder road to the Agra and Bombay Grand Trunk Road from Dharampuri to Khalghat. Other works might with advantage be undertaken, and the expenditure under this head is hardly proportionate to the income of the State.

61. *Jhabua*.—The State is too poor to undertake expensive public works, but the Diwan makes the best possible use of his limited means. He has built several new Police stations, the town of Jhabua is much improved, rest-houses and other necessary buildings have been constructed near the new Railway stations, and an important road is being made leading from Kushalgarh *via* Thandla to the Sheogarh Railway station.

62. *Barwani*.—A sum of R57,712 has been spent on public works. The roads are good, and have been well maintained at a cost of R17,000. New Police lines and thanas have been built, and R4,000 have been spent on irrigation works.

IX.—BOUNDARIES.

63. There were 16 boundary disputes pending at the beginning of the year and 32 fresh cases filed during the year, making a total of 48 cases. Of these, 14 cases have been settled by Lieutenant Kennion, 4 by the parties concerned, and 30 are still pending settlement.

64. Of the 14 cases disposed of during the year, 5 were settled by investigation, 8 by panchayet, and 1 amicably.

X.—MEDICAL.

65. All the larger States in the Agency maintain dispensaries, but it is to be regretted that those in Dhar and Indore are not under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon. The Dhar dispensaries are fair, but the dispensaries situated in Indore territory are next to useless, and unless some kind of supervision can be introduced, the State might as well save the money now spent for this purpose.

No report is received relating to Indore dispensaries. At the other dispensaries in the Agency, 107,219 persons were treated during the year, 180 patients died—seven from cholera.

66. The Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpur has been considerably enlarged and improved. Madhow Rao Powar, late Diwan of Barwani, gave a donation of R1,000 towards the construction of a new ward—an exceedingly liberal gift from a private person of limited means. The Gwalior Durbar gave a donation of R5,000, which, with R1,500 transferred from the Chikli Fund, were invested in Government promissory notes. The Dhar Durbar have promised a monthly subsidy of R10, and small donations from many private people show that the institution is appreciated. Eleven thousand out-patients and nearly 800 in-patients were treated during the year, and 123 major operations were performed. The hospital has now 34 beds and appears to be very popular.

67. In 1885 Sirdarpur had only a small dispensary, which Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Duke with untiring energy has developed into a comparatively large and well-equipped hospital.

The table below will show the progress made:—

Year.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Major operations.
1885	705	79	24
1886	1,335	199	24
1887	2,639	295	34
1888	5,297	362	42
1889	5,238	433	49
1890	5,261	379	25
1891	5,404	497	30
1892	7,970	585	80
1893	11,074	786	123

The means at the disposal of the hospital are insufficient for its growing requirements.

68. The table below shows the amount spent on dispensaries by the larger States, except Indore and Gwalior:—

Name of State.	Total expenditure.	percentage of income of State.	Percentage of total expenditure of State.
	R		
Dhar	8,960	1.01	1.30
Jhabua	3,083	2.81	2.85
Ali Rajpur	1,234	1.07	1.56
Barwani	2,456	1.78	1.93
Jobat	507	1.90	2.30

69. Vaccination is unknown in a great part of the Agency, and even where vaccinators are appointed, they do but little good. The Agency Surgeon is of opinion that the only remedy will be the appointment of an able Native Superintendent of Vaccination. This appointment existed in former times, but was abolished with the practical effect of abolishing also vaccination.

The vaccination tables show that 4,916 persons were vaccinated during the year, but these figures are entirely unreliable.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

70. When the mints were closed in June 1893, it appeared probable that Native States' coins would depreciate considerably, or at least become subject to

violent fluctuations in value, and steps were taken in all States, except Indore and Gwalior, to replace the existing currency by Government rupees.

In certain States British rupees had, owing to different reasons, already been introduced in sufficient quantity to form a considerable part of the actual currency. In these States the reform met with no serious difficulty, and the work may be said to be practically completed. In other States, where British coins were practically unknown, greater difficulty was experienced, but a good deal has been done, and it may be hoped that the change will be completed everywhere before the close of the current year. Jhabua and Ali Rajpur may be mentioned as States where the reform is most complete and successful. Dhar is the State where least has been done; but the work is in active progress and there is every chance of success.

SIRDARPUR, }
The 5th May 1894. }

A. F. DELAESSOE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

CHAPTER VII.

Report on the Western Malwa Political Agency for 1893-94.

I.—OFFICERS.

Major A. Masters acted as Political Agent till 18th May, 1893, when Colonel Gerard relieved him.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Caldecott was relieved by Surgeon-Captain C. M. Moore of the Medical charge of the Agency on 26th February, the former being appointed Residency Surgeon, Indore.

Lieutenant R. B. Berkeley has been Boundary Settlement Officer in this Agency throughout the year.

II.—SEASON, CROPS, AND HEALTH.

The rainfall was again abnormally heavy, 56·64" against an average of 33". The *kharif* crops were somewhat damaged by wet, and their prices are higher in consequence. Winter rains were slight, but partial hail-storms and high dry winds injured the *rabi* crops somewhat. Opium especially was affected by the latter, and is reported as much below the average. Wheat and gram are fairly abundant, and prices lower than last year. Cotton below the average.

Fever and influenza were prevalent after the rains, but cholera has been slight, about 130 fatal cases in this Agency having been reported.

III.—ANNUAL TOUR.

Previously to the annual tour I had to visit Rutlam three times and Jaora and Nimuch twice each, the latter for sessions trials. Leaving Agar on 25th November to meet the Agent to the Governor General at Shajapur, I marched through part of that district to Kayatha (Indore), returning to Agar 16th December. Leaving again on 23rd December, I marched to Goona for the annual inspection of the 1st Central India Horse and thence *viâ* Jhalrapatan, where I was received most cordially by the Maharaj Rana, to Rampura, Bhanpura (Indore), Bhatkheri, Sitamau, Jaora, Piploda, Sailana, Rutlam, and *viâ* Mehidpur to Agar, when the tour terminated on 24th February.

IV.—POLITICAL.

The affairs of outlying Districts of Gwalior, Indore, Tonk, Jhallawar, and Dewas States in this Agency are managed, as usual, by the local officials, and there is nothing to call for remark, except the great weakness of the executive in some of the Gwalior districts.

Jaora.—The Minister, Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan, having proceeded to Europe on six months' sick leave, the State was personally managed by His Highness the Nawab.

The marriage of his daughter with His Highness the Nawab of Rampur was celebrated at Jaora with great *eclât* at the end of February, and the Rampur party left Jaora much pleased.

The surplus of the last two years has been used to meet the marriage expenses, and the liquidation of the State debt deferred temporarily. The expenses were well managed, but the enhancement of the price of gold, of which many of the gifts were composed, may render some further appropriation necessary.

The Mulhargarh Thakurs still persist in their complaints and non-payment of rents on the plea that the latter are excessive. They are typical "Irish

tenants," never satisfied, hoping to gain all by importunity and letting their fields fall out of cultivation, to try and gain a reduction of the rents they signed agreements for four years ago. Many of them accompanied my camp for about a month, despite all warnings of the futility of so doing, and this during the season when the care of their opium was of vital importance to them.

There were four murders during the year, including that of Zainulabdin Khan, Tehsildar of the Tal District, for which no motive can be assigned, and to which there is as yet no clue.

The Judicial Department needs re-organization, for which a project has been prepared by the Minister.

Rutlam.—The management continues in the hands of Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomjee, under the supervision of this office. The installation of the young Raja Sujjan Singh was performed by the Political Agent on 13th November on behalf of the Agent to the Governor General who was unable from indisposition to attend at Rutlam for the ceremony.

The second Dowager Rani Jhaliji gave birth to a daughter on 30th April 1893.

All civil appeals to the court of the Raja used to be heard before the permanent *Panches* of Rutlam. This system has been abolished, and the parties to the appeals are at liberty to appoint any *Panches*, or, if preferred, to have the decision made by the Diwan alone. This change has permitted of the disposal of a number of appeals pending for years. Changes also were made in the rules and regulations for the administration of justice for the Municipality and "Sutta" or time bargains.

The jagir estate of Jharwasa has lapsed to the State in default of heirs. The widows have been suitably provided for.

Control of the finances is ensured by the submission of weekly accounts to this Agency.

Sailana.—The Raja continues an invalid, but his adopted son, Kuwar Jaswant Singh, manages the State well. It is hoped it will be shortly out of debt.

Sitamau.—The new Kamdar, Rai Bahadur Pandit Bala Pershad, a Government pensioner, has managed to arrange payment of the overdue instalments of Gwalior tribute: he has been unable to effect much else, and the complaints of the Dowager Rani remain as before.

Piploda.—Thakur Kesri Singh having assumed management of his estate has done well. The late Kamdar, Mokand Singh, with whom he had a standing quarrel, died in February. The general control of financial arrangements remains under this office. The Thakur having several marriageable sisters, expenditure should be rigidly controlled to provide for these. Two are shortly to be married, and the whole of this year's surplus will, I consider, be spent for this purpose.

There is a dispute with the Jaora Durbar as to the share of the Piploda customs dues secured to the Thakur by treaty, and it is now under enquiry.

There is some friction between this Thakur and those of Surwan and Gooderkhera, who hold their villages on quit-rent tenure from Piploda, and several warnings have had to be issued from this office.

Other Guaranteed Thakurs.

Rao Oomeid Singh, Thakur of Kalookhera, in Gwalior, died on 8th July and the recognition of his eldest son, Bije Singh, as heir was sanctioned by Government.

The young Thakurs of Lalgarrh and Naulana continue to study at the Daly College.

this year. He complains of the conduct of the Begún (Meywar) officials who refused to produce their evidence, and delayed his work. This was reported to the Political Agent, Meywar.

X.—EDUCATION.

The colleges and high schools at Ujjain, Rutlam, and Jaora are doing good work. The schools in other States are merely elementary.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

All chiefs in this Agency gladly came forward to give evidence before the Opium Commission. The opium trade is feeble, owing to decreased demand for China.

The opium enquiry much unsettled men's minds, and I was perpetually asked, on tour, by both Chiefs and villagers what Government intended to do. I think it was generally regarded as a piece of *zoolm* contemplated for the benefit of, they did not quite know, who. All agreed in saying its suppression meant absolute ruin to them.

Vilaities.—Three were deported to Peshawar from this Agency.

AGAR, }
The 10th April 1894. }

M. G. GERARD, Colonel,
Political Agent, Western Malwa.

CHAPTER VIII.

Report on the Administration of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1893-94.

I.—GENERAL.

I took over charge of the Agency on the 9th of April, after the end of the official year under review. This report is based on the Diwan's Annual Report and on information collected in my office and from the States concerned.

Season and Crops.—The rainfall at Sutna was heavy, '61 inches 13 cents having fallen, as compared with 47 inches and 11 cents in the previous year. At Rewah the returns shew 45 inches and 20 cents, as compared with 42 inches 40 cents in the year 1892-93.

The rainfall is reported to have been sufficient and well distributed, but too continuous. There were no breaks which are needed for ploughing and sowing for the *rabi* crops. The *kharif* crop was on the whole good; the *rabi* crop was at first extremely promising, especially wheat, linseed, and masur, but these suffered considerably from "Girni" (blight), and the wheat crop most of all. I understand the chief loss was in the Huzur Tahsil and there was some loss in the Madhogarh Tahsil. Damage was done by hail in some of the localities. On this head the Diwan reports that concessions will have to be made in the Baisakhi demand.

Public Health.—The general health throughout the year was good. In February and March sporadic cases of cholera occurred, which were attributed to the return of pilgrims from the Magh Mela at Allahabad.

Tour.—During the cold weather my predecessor travelled in the southern portion of the State. He joined his camp at Amarkantak where he met the Assistant Commissioner from Bilaspur and settled the long-standing boundary dispute between Rewah and Pendra (Bilaspur). He visited the Tehsil Offices of Sohagpur and Ramnagar.

II.—POLITICAL.

So far as the public peace was concerned, nothing occurred during the year. The following events of interest may be recorded:—

- (1) His Excellency the Viceroy visited Rewah in April, and had excellent sport in the Govindguri jungles.
- (2) The elder sister of His Highness the Maharaja, the wife of Maharaj Kishore Singh of Jodhpur, arrived here on a visit in October after an absence of 22 years. She is still here.
- (3) The Maharaja made a trip to the Punjab, going as far as Peshawar and Ali Masjid. He started on the 11th December and returned on the 18th January. He was accompanied by Surgeon-Major Gimlette. Trips of this sort are undoubtedly of advantage to the Maharaja.
- (4) The Agent to the Governor-General visited Rewah towards the end of January, and made a tour in the Ramnagar pargana, leaving on the 24th February. At a Darbar held at Rewah he invested the Maharaja with some criminal powers, that he might have some practical acquaintance with criminal cases. The Maharaja also received charge of the Khasgi Department.
- (5) Sirdar Narhar Singh Karchuli died during the year. The Dewan laments the loss of a useful colleague in the Council.

There does not appear to be anything special to be said about the States of Maihar, Sohawal and Kothi, but Nagode appears to be in a most unsatisfactory state.

III.—REWAH.

His Highness the Maharaja is in his eighteenth year. Surgeon-Major Gimlette, his tutor, has furnished a full report as regards his studies and progress.

IV.—FINANCES.

These show a steady improvement—

	R	a.	p.
The opening balance on 1st April 1893 was	15,56,862	0	3½
The estimated income was	15,00,000	0	0
The actuals were	15,81,231	2	6½
Shewing an increase in the actuals over the preceding year of	90,787	6	6½

In Expenditure.

	R	a.	p.
Estimate	12,60,000	0	0
Actuals	13,00,209	5	6

The cash balance on 1st April, 1894, is R18,37,883-13-4. Of this sum R8,75,700. is invested in 4 per cent. Government paper, and arrangements will shortly be made for investing two lakhs more in Government paper.

This statement of the financial condition of Rewah can well speak for itself.

V.—PERMIT AND EXCISE WITH EFFECT ON TRADE.

The statement B gives the Permit and Excise receipts for the year under report. The sources of Permit and Excise revenue are shown in the statement.

The Permit collections, compared with those of last year, show the very considerable increase of R12,496-0-1.

From this it is evident that the Rewah trade is rapidly developing, especially in the southern portion of the State, through which a branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway runs.

In the year before last the grazing fees on cattle in transit were remitted in the southern portion of the State. The Permit tax on imports and exports was reduced by 50 per cent. at the bazaars on the railway line. This measure has proved beneficial to the State.

This tax shows an increase of R12,683-9-1 on the previous year.

There are two grazing cesses : one on cattle grazing in the Rewah jungles, the other on cattle in transit. The former is given out on contract annually; the latter is collected at the custom posts. There is a deficiency this year of R389-8-6, but R1,650 are still due from the contractors.

The Bayai cess shows a falling off of R181-4-0.

The duty on stone has realized R1,531-15-3. The revenue depends on the demand.

The Excise receipts show an increase of R2,428-10-9. The proceeds from the sale of opium were R17,963-10-9, against R18,923-14-2 in the preceding year. In that year the Sohawal State bought opium from Rewah, while this year it did not, which will account for the falling off.

The Abkari cess is a good source of revenue. It is a State monopoly, and the collection is farmed.

The total increase from Permit and Excise is R14,924-10-10½.

The expenditure for the year, as given in statement B, shows the satisfactory reduction of R543-9-8.

The poppy cultivation has again developed owing to the rise in the price of opium. The produce has risen from nearly 6 to nearly 26 maunds. The amount of opium sold during the year was 28 maunds 2 seers 14 chittacks. The closing balance was 8 maunds 32 seers 15 chittacks, including 5 maunds 3 seers 6 chittacks imported from Indore. Last year's consumption was 30 maunds 23 seers 4 chittacks.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

The annexed returns show the work done in the different departments. One dacoity only was reported; it occurred on the 15th March, 1894; full details have not as yet been received.

The Diwan reports that the work in the Civil Appeal Court is a good deal in arrears, owing to the Civil Judge having other duties to perform. The Diwan considers that the security to life and property in Rewah will compare favourably with other States in Central India.

VII.—JAIL.

The daily average number of prisoners and under-trial prisoners was 251. The annual average cost per head R53-1-2, or monthly R4-6-9, while for maintenance only the charges were R35-14-11 or R2-15-10, respectively. There was no disturbance of any kind in the jail. The health of the prisoners has been good. No cases of cholera occurred. Only five deaths took place during the year. The sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory, and discipline has been well maintained.

VIII.—POLICE.

No remarks.

IX.—EDUCATION.

This Department is under Babu Sarnath, the Director. There are altogether 22 schools in the State. Two English schools at Rewah and Sutna, 14 village schools and six girls' schools.

The Rewah High School consists of several departments which are noted in the return.

A boarding-house is attached to it, in which are 21 sons of Sirdars, who receive subsistence from the State.

The result of the public examinations is not considered satisfactory, but the result of the Patwari class examinations is good.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

There is no information given on this head in the Diwan's report.

XI.—REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

Appendix XVII shows the work done in the parganas of Teonthur and Bardi. The revision of the settlement in Huzur Tahsil and the settlement in Madhogarh Tahsil have been finished. The settlement in the Huzur Tahsil, though very expensive, has, however, resulted in an increase of revenue of R53,370-3-6, and in Madhogarh the increase amounts to R75,088-11-10. The settlement in Teonthur is going on, and the summary settlement of Bardi has been finished.

XII.—BOUNDARY.

Appendix XX shews the disposal of cases instituted.

XIII.—MEDICAL.

Appendix P shews the work done in the dispensaries under the Agency Surgeon, who has reported on them to the Civil Administrative Medical Officer in Central India.

XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement II shews the detail of the customs and excise revenue for the year.

XV.—FOREST.

The chief jungle product, lac—was damaged by hail-storms, but, although the produce was less, the loss was made good by the increase in the price obtained.

There was a falling off in the demand for timber, but there has been a fair return from the sale of bamboos owing to an increase in the export along the branch line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

SUTNA;

The 19th May 1894.

H. A. VINCENT, *Lieut.-Col.,*

*Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and
Superintendent of Rewah.*

CHAPTER IX.

Bundelkhand.

I.—GENERAL.

1. The rainfall for the year was ample throughout the Agency, and at one time there were hopes of a phenomenally good autumn crop; the later rain, however, did considerable damage to the jowari. In the case of the spring crops also hopes of an exceptionally good return were raised, only to be disappointed. The wheat crop suffered terribly from blight, but the other winter crops were on the whole good.

2. There were a few cases of small-pox in and round Nowgong, otherwise the public health was good. There were only a very few cases of cholera in the remote districts of Panna, and the Agency Surgeon reports that there was an unusual immunity from malarial fevers.

3. Colonel F. A. Wilson was in charge of the Agency from the 1st to 27th April, when he was relieved by Captain J. Ramsay, who held charge for the rest of the year.

4. Lieutenant C. B. Thornbill officiated as Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, until the close of October, when Captain A. S. Rooke, the permanent Cantonment Magistrate, reverted to his appointment after having been for some months employed as a Special Assistant to the Political Agent for the purpose of trying dacoity cases.

5. Lieutenant D. Peart was Boundary Settlement Officer throughout the year.

6. Surgeon-Major H. Hamilton relieved Surgeon-Captain S. H. Henderson of the duties of Agency Surgeon on the 4th April, and continued to perform these duties to the end of the year. While Surgeon-Major Hamilton was absent on privilege leave Surgeon-Captain E. Wickham Hore acted for him.

II.—POLITICAL REVIEW.

7. The sustained efforts made during the last two years for the suppression of dacoity have resulted in the establishment of security of life and property in Bundelkhand at least for a time. The details of the action taken against dacoits and the success obtained have been so fully reported that it is needless to again discuss them here, especially as the dacoity of the current year will be noticed later on in this report. I take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the excellent services of Mr. A. C. Hankin, who has been employed during the whole year on the special duty of arresting and prosecuting dacoits. The changed condition of Bundelkhand is very largely due to his industry, ability, and tact, and he has been ably supported by the subordinates of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, as well as in some cases by State officials. Inspector Fatehuddin's services have been rewarded with the title of "Khan Bahadur."

8. *Orchha*.—His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to confer upon His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha the title of a "Knight Commander of the Indian Empire" in the *Gazette* of the 1st January, 1894. From this State the only case which has come into prominent notice has been that of the Palehra Thakurs. It was mentioned by Colonel Wilson in paragraph 7 of last year's report. These Thakurs complained that the Darbar demanded from them an amount of quit-rent which was not justified by usage, and which was contrary to a decision which they asserted had been passed in their favour by the

Government of India. Exhaustive inquiry was made into their claims, but no decision by the Government of India could be traced, and it was established beyond doubt that the quit-rent demanded from them was nothing new. They were accordingly told that they must obey the orders of the Darbar; they refused to do so, and finally there was a collision between the Thakurs and their men on one side and the Darbar troops on the other, in which several lives were lost. The leaders of what had become an open insurrection against the Chief of Orchha were secured and at the close of the year they were in custody at Orchha awaiting the orders of the Maharaja.

9. *Datia*.—The connection of this State, or its officials, with dacoits has formed the subject of inquiry lately. It is not clear that the notorious Sultan Singh or his followers have received shelter since April, 1893, but there can be no doubt that there has been very reprehensible laxity in allowing proclaimed offenders to live in Datia villages, and some trusted officials of the State are now under grave suspicion of having harboured dacoits. Mr. Hankin's report on the subject has not yet been submitted.

10. *Panna*.—His Highness the Maharaja Mahendra Sir Rudr Pratap Singh, K.C.S.I., was seized with an apoplectic fit on the 8th November, 1893, and died after being insensible for a few hours. He has been succeeded by his brother, Maharaja Mahendra Lokepal Singh, who, in years past, was intimately connected with the late Chief in the administration of the State. The new jail at Panna has made considerable progress, but is not yet fit for the use of prisoners.

11. *Charkhari*.—The condition of Charkhari continues to be prosperous. His Highness the Maharaja has recently been granted extended criminal powers, which, there is every hope, he will exercise with moderation and justice. He takes an intelligent interest in all branches of the administration, and he has an able supporter in his father, Rao Bahadur Jujhar Singh, formerly Superintendent of the State.

12. *Bijawar*.—The Maharaja has once more changed his Diwan. The present incumbent, Bhowani Prashad, has had a long training in the Saugor District, and during the time he has been in charge, he has given satisfaction to the Chief, while he has displayed a considerable amount of industry and common sense. In April, 1893, the Thanedar of Bijawar attempted to arrest a number of Thakurs, some fled, and when a party was sent against them, the leader was shot in the arm. The case caused some anxiety at the time, lest the fugitives should join the dacoits still at large; it was finally submitted to the Agency, the Thanedar who had been entirely in the wrong was dismissed, the Thakur accused of shooting the leader of the Bijawar party was acquitted, and there are no signs that the affray has had any lasting effect upon local feeling.

13. *Ajaigarh*.—Diwan Jit Singh, father of the son-in-law of the Maharaja, was tried and convicted by the Chief of assisting dacoits, and sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a fine of ₹2,000.

14. *Baoni*.—Nawab Muhammad Hasan Khan, with his family and a number of officials, went to Mecca at the beginning of the year; the Nawab and his heir both died of cholera, and hopes which were entertained of the birth of a posthumous son were finally disappointed in November, 1893. Pending the orders of Government, the State is being managed, under the orders of the Political Agent in Bundelkhand, by Munshi Muhammad Raza Husein, who was left in charge by the late Nawab; no changes in the administration have yet been made.

15. *Chhatarpur*.—This Chief, like the Maharaja of Charkhari, has received a sanad conferring upon him extended criminal powers; he has an unusual

appreciation of the responsibilities of his position ; he has had a good education, and he records all the evidence and the judgment in English in his own hand. He suffers much from mental depression and bodily ill-health.

The Darbar has continued to employ the Inspector of Police, whose services were lent by the Administration of the Central Provinces.

16. *Sarila*.—This State has for some years been managed by Rao Sambhar Singh, the father of the Chief. I was much pleased with what I saw there during my tour. The people seem prosperous and happy. There has been a tendency in the past to cut down the pay of all officials to an undesirably low rate and to keep all available cash in the treasury. At my suggestion Rao Sambhar Singh is going to increase the pay of the officials, and some of the amassed wealth of this small State is to be spent on useful buildings and the improvement of the school. The Raja, whose age is 17, was married in February to the daughter of one of the leading Jagirdars of Charkhari.

17. *Baraundha*.—The Chief has paid into the Agency the fine of Rs4,000 imposed upon him for his share in the affray which took place on the Baraundha and Kamta Rajaula boundary. The money will be spent on some useful work in the State, probably a tank.

18. *Hasht Bhaya Jagirs*.—The various sharers in Dhurwai and Bijna continue to complain against each other and the jagirdar. This is their chronic condition.

19. *Chaube Jagirs*.—On the 15th February Narayan Das, Jagirdar of Paldeo, died ; he was in very feeble health when he came to call on the Agent to the Governor-General at Panna in January. His son, Jagat Raj, has not yet been recognized as Jagirdar by the Government of India. The financial condition of the jagir has not improved, and the expenses connected with the funeral of Narayan Das and the succession of his son will only be met with great difficulty.

The Bhaisaunda Jagirdar and his brother, both intelligent boys, continue to attend the Rajkumar College. The State is managed by an official appointed by the Agency. Bhaisaunda is so far from Nowgong that it is difficult, if not impossible, for the Political Agent to exercise effective supervision, and the revenue of Bhaisaunda is so small that sufficient pay cannot be offered to attract a really good manager.

The disputes between the Jagirdar of Taraon and his principal allowance-holder, the Mashdar of Bhanga, are somewhat nearer settlement than they were last year. The Mashdar has paid to the Jagirdar a sum named by the Agency, and his counterclaims against the Jagirdar have now to be considered. Meanwhile the Jagirdar has been directed to hold in deposit the money received by him.

20. *Jigni*.—This small estate during the minority of the Jagirdar has been left in charge of his adoptive mother ; it is oppressed with debt, and when the Political Agent visited it in the cold weather there were a large number of complaints. Efforts were made to strengthen the hands of the recognised officials and to weaken the influence which certain persons of doubtful character had obtained over the Jagirdarin. The Jagirdarin was warned that her management did not appear successful, and that it could only be continued as long as she was able to keep the people contented.

21. *Political Pensioners*.—There has been no change in the list of Political pensioners.

III.—JUDICIAL.

22. The amount of criminal and civil work done by the Agency Courts is shown in statements A and B.

This does not, however, represent the whole of the judicial work done, for numbers of files of cases of lesser importance, tried by Chiefs exercising limited criminal powers, have to be carefully examined by the Agency. The extended judicial powers recently conferred on the Chiefs of Charkhari and Chhatarpur would have had the effect of materially reducing the judicial work of the Political Agent had not the relief thus obtained been counteracted by the death of the Chiefs of Panna and Baoni. Both these Chiefs were personally empowered to try all cases arising in their States; their successors have not been so empowered; consequently the burden of trying all persons accused of heinous crimes in these two States will fall upon the Political Agent. The hearing of a Bundelkhand murder case is no light task. The preliminary inquiry on the spot has probably been incomplete, and the record confusing, while the difficulty of arriving at a correct decision is increased by the perjury and other means used by witnesses to avoid having to attend the Agency Court, which may be nearly 100 miles from their home.

The recent dacoity outbreak led to such an increase of judicial work that it was found necessary to appoint a special officer for the trial of dacoity cases. Captain A. S. Rooke, Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, was employed in this work for seven months.

23. The prisoners in the Agency Jail have been reduced to normal numbers, and the extra establishment employed has been dismissed. In July a riot was created in the jail by some condemned prisoners, in which one of them was shot, while a sentry got a severe cut across the face. The man shot was to have been hanged the next morning. The riot was only rendered possible by the extraordinary stupidity of the jailor, who has since been replaced by a more efficient man.

IV.—POLICE.

24. Details of the Police Force will be found in Statement D.

V.—DACOITY.

25. The one dacoit leader at large is Sultan Singh, and most of his gang have been disposed of. He has now with him only three devoted followers, of whom two are his relatives. Mr. Hankin is now specially employed in hunting Sultan Singh; he has had a number of his harbourers, some of whom were in high position, punished, and has obtained much information regarding his habits and haunts. It is confidently hoped that he will not long escape capture. The known dacoits, other than leaders, who are still at large, are briefly noticed below :—

Maharaj Singh alias *Tulsidass*.—This man was once amnestied by Gwalior, together with his brother Rugunath Singh; they were both afterwards arrested for dacoity in Lalitpur, and parwanas of amnesty were found on them; whether for want of proof or for the valuable information they gave, they were employed as informers in Lalitpur, but here even they could not refrain from dabbling in dacoity, and both left and joined the gang of Maharaj Singh; after his gang was broken up Rugunath Singh joined Durga Lodhi's gang, and Maharaj Singh went over to Vikramajit's gang: Rugunath Singh was in 1893 captured and suffered the extreme penalty of the law; Maharaj Singh, accompanied by Vikramajit and Durug Singh, met Sultan Singh on the Dhassan, and

from that time (now two years ago) left Bundelkhand. He joined Sultan Singh, committed several dacoities with him, and there started a gang of his own, which he still leads. He is a most desperate character, and the Gwalior Darbar should be urged to take steps for the breaking up of this powerful and dangerous gang.

Bhyalla Kahngar.—The last remaining outlaw of a dangerous gang still wanders about between the borders of Hamirpur, Alipura, and Garrauli, relying chiefly on his women folk to keep him supplied with food. He recently had a very narrow escape: two men set on him and got away his gun and sword, but somehow stupidly allowed him to escape; efforts are being made for his arrest, and I have hopes that he will not long remain at large.

Nanheju, Thakur of Kyri.—This man is the last remaining influential member of the celebrated gang of Durga Lodhi; his brother was last year arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment. Nanheju has several times attempted to open up negotiations for a pardon, but as he is a man who should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, he has not been successful. The Panna and Bijawar Darbars are fully alive to the fact that his arrest, if not effected soon, will probably terminate in trouble, and both Darbars are doing their utmost. He has no prestige just at present, but might gain some hereafter.

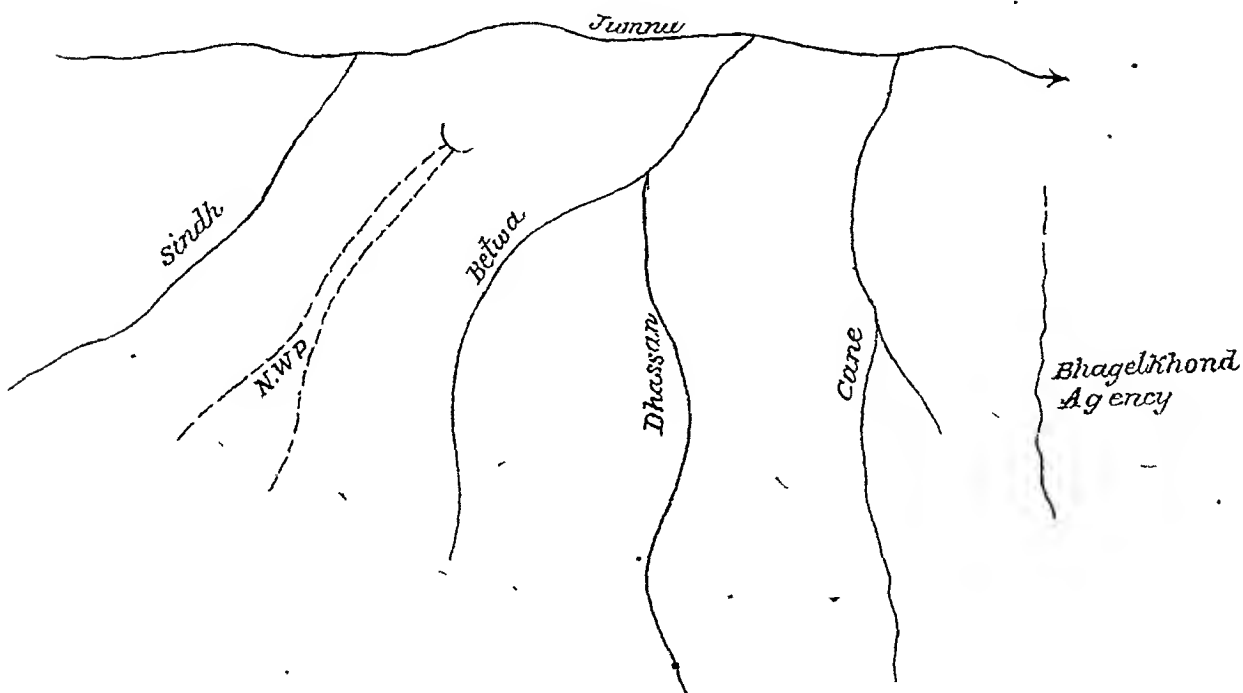
Abdulla.—This man is still at large; he was one of the Panna sepoy who aided Durug Singh in his escape from jail. He was in the Sathora dacoity with murder and left after that; the last reliable information of him was from Kahir, near Jubalpur: he has left these parts presumably for good.

In addition to the above there are about 30 proclaimed offenders still at large, the last remaining remnants of the once powerful gangs, but the majority are not such as will ever take a lead, even supposing they escape arrest altogether.

26. The number of dacoities committed in Bundelkhand during the last three years are as follows:—

1891-92	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59
1892-93	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39
1893-94	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11

Of the 11 in the current year 4 were in Orchha, 5 in Datia, and 2 in Panna.



Datia lies between the Sindh, which is the Gwalior boundary, and the strip of the North-Western Provinces shown in the sketch above. Orchha is between the Betwa and the Dhassan, the immediate sphere of Mr. Hankin's operations between the Dhassan and the Cane, while in Panna, and other States east of the Cane, there are very few resident dacoits though there were a number of dacoities.

It is satisfactory to note that the tract between the Cane and the Dhassan rivers, which was the scene of the greatest number of dacoities, has been absolutely free from dacoity since Mr. Hankin's operations there.

The two dacoities in Panna are with good reason believed to have been the work of a wandering gang of Banjaras or Kanjars and had no connection with the dacoity committed by professional dacoits; the four dacoities in Orchha were all committed either in isolated villages or in villages close to the border of a State. It is most probable that these were the work of some men from Gwalior or the Jhansi district, but this is only a surmise at present. The five dacoities in Datia were the work of professionals. This State is geographically entirely separate from the States of Eastern Bundelkhand, and it is only recently that Mr. Hankin has been able to turn his attention to it. His duty has primarily been to pursue Sultan Singh, but he has been able to give the Darbar much information and assistance regarding less notorious dacoits.

27. The returns hitherto furnished to the Thagi and Dacoity Department have been defective, because they did not correctly show what States succeeded in tracing and arresting dacoits and what States failed in doing so. It has now been decided to send to the Department a separate report on the occurrence of each dacoity, and two monthly returns, one showing arrests made either in recent or old dacoities, and the other showing the amount of property recovered. If the information thus obtained is carefully recorded for two or three years, it ought to show conclusively the merits or demerits of the Police of any given State.

28. The number of dacoits punished during the year by the Agency Courts will be found in Statement B; a large number have also been tried and convicted by the Orchha and Panna Darbars.

29. Twice during the year has a whole gang of dacoits been arrested. On the 5th May, 1893, Durug Singh and seven of his followers were arrested by a small party of the 5th Bengal Cavalry and Bhopal Battalion, taken out by the Political Agent and Mr. Hankin, on information supplied by the Rao of Alipura; and on 6th January Mr. Hankin, with some of the Bhopal Battalion and a few Datia men, arrested Chedamia Kaunria, a former associate of Sultan Singh, and seven men, of whom six were proclaimed offenders of the Jhansi district. The arrest of Durug Singh earned the express approval of the Government of India, and the arrest of Chedamia was duly reported to the Indore Office. In addition to these two gangs a number of dacoits were arrested one by one; numerous harbourers have been punished, and generally the dacoit community and all those who assisted them have been made to feel that dacoity is a dangerous profession, and that those who successfully follow it for a time, end by finding themselves at the gallows or in the Andamans, instead of, as they expected, being comfortably settled down in a jagir to keep them quiet.

30. During the year the Agency has had the advantage of the services of Mr. Hankin and a small office establishment paid by the States, of certain subordinates of the Thagi and Dacoity Department also paid by the States, and of a few officials of the same department kindly lent by the General Superintendent without charge. The cost of the deputation of these officers has been met by the States of Panna, Bijawar, Ajaigarh, Charkhari, and Chhatarpur, and by

the Jagirs of Alipura, Garrauli, and Bihat. Recently a contribution of ₹200 per mensem has also been received from Datia. His Highness the Maharaja of Samthar, on his own initiative, offered ₹1,000, to be placed at my disposal as secret service money for the arrest of Sultan Singh. The offer was accepted and acknowledged with the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

31. While in camp in the north-western portion of the Agency, Mr. Hankin brought to light the existence of a large number of a tribe of professional thieves known as Sanorias or Chandrabhidies. These men are believed to inhabit certain villages of Datia, Alampur (Indore), Gwalior, and Orchha, as well as villages in the neighbouring British districts. They attracted a good deal of attention some years ago, but they appear during recent times to have dropped out of notice. Mr. Hankin's report has reached the Agent to the Governor-General through the office of the General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, but owing to press of work this office has not yet been able to give it that consideration which it deserves.

32. Complaints have on more than one occasion been received from the States west of the Dhassan regarding Kanjars and their doings. The States have been asked to furnish a detailed list of all men of this caste found in their States. Until the list has been received, it is impossible to say whether the Kanjars are sufficiently numerous or dangerous to render special measures for their control desirable.

VI.—EDUCATION.

33. Mr. John Mather was in charge of the Rajkumar College throughout the year.

There were 19 boys on the rolls of the College at the beginning of the year and 18 at its close, the average being 16 and the daily attendance 13. Out of five boys sent up for the Central India Schools Examinations two passed.

The Nowgong Cantonment School, the grant to which has lately been increased by the Cantonment Committee, did well. Four boys were sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University and 10 for the Central India Schools Examination : all passed.

Mr. Mather visited Datia, Samthar and Tikamgarh and reports that these schools have improved. On inspecting the Datia School, in reply to my inquiries, a class of Thakur boys was shown to me; they must, I think, have been brought in for the day, for the majority of them did not even know their alphabet. The Chhatarpur School appears to be well managed, but the Charkhari School is the leading educational establishment in Bundelkhand. The girls' school at Charkhari continues to be as popular as it is successful, and on the occasion of Mr. Crosthwaite's visit to Charkhari in January, 1894, a technical school was opened. His Highness the Maharaja is to be congratulated on the liberality with which he gives his subjects opportunities of acquiring learning of various kinds.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

34. The Nagode-Kalenjar road is being pushed on by the Imperial Department of Public Works, and the Chiefs of Panna and Ajaigarh have been asked whether they are willing to subscribe a portion of the cost. Both Darbars have declined upon the plea of want of funds.

The Lawri-Mahoba feeder to the Indian Midland Railway is under construction by the Department of Public Works. The work is estimated to cost ₹35,335, of which the Maharaja of Charkhari has agreed to pay ₹8,000 and

the Raja of Chhatarpur R12,000. Before this road will be of full benefit either to the Railway or the States of Chhatarpur and Charkhari, it will have to be carried on through a small piece of the North-Western Provinces. As far as I am aware, the Government of the North-Western Provinces has not yet replied to the request of the Central India Administration for the construction of this road. The Orchha Darbar has agreed to construct a metalled road from Teharka, on the Indian Midland Railway, to the village of the same name in Orchha territory.

VIII.—BOUNDARIES.

35. The camping season opened on the 13th November, 1893, and closed on the 22nd March, 1894.

Fifteen cases remained on the list to be settled and to these were added two, settled by Captain Minchin in March, 1892, which were returned by the Agent to the Governor-General for reconsideration, and four new cases, which were nipped in the bud; with two exceptions, all these cases have been settled. One is an old dispute that has lain dormant for so long that it was considered advisable not to revive it, and the other is a dispute about a diamond mine, unconnected with any boundary case, the date for hearing which has been fixed for the 12th April. This completes the entire list of pending cases on the Boundary Office list.

There has been a marked improvement in the attitude of the Panna Darbar: several cases have been amicably settled without the intervention of the Boundary Settlement Officer, and in those cases that he was obliged to take up, the altered behaviour of the Motamid has been noticed by Mr. Peart.

The following are the results of the season's work:—

Cases pending from last season	15
„ returned for reconsideration	2
New cases taken on the list	4
	<hr/>
	21
	<hr/>
Cases amicably settled	9
„ settled by the Boundary Settlement Officer	10
Cases struck off the list	1
	<hr/>
	20
	<hr/>

IX.—MEDICAL.

36. The medical charge of the Agency and Civil Dispensary was for the greater part of the year held by Surgeon-Major Hamilton. During 1893, 60 major and 546 minor operations were performed. Of the major operations 29 were for cataract, and they were all successful. The average number of out-patients was about 42, and the number of in-patients about 10·5.

The Civil Dispensary began the year with a balance of R547, and closed with a balance of R50 only. During the year R230 were spent on repairs to the building, and R170 on the purchase of iron beds.

37. At the Charkhari Hospital it is reported that 24 major and 682 minor operations were performed by Assistant Surgeon Moitra. The hospital has been examined by several medical officers, each of whom has spoken well of its anagement.

38. The report on the Chhatarpur Hospital has not been received. It continued in charge of Babu Bala Gopal Singh. Unfortunately he has been

absent on leave, and there has been no efficient person to continue his work. A boy was recently brought to the Agency Hospital through Chhatarpur in a dying state. The Agency Surgeon considers that his life would have been saved if he had been able to obtain medical relief at Chhatarpur.

39. Vaccination appears to be popular with the people; at any rate, on my tour I saw a very large number of vaccinated children.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

40. The Agent to the Governor-General made a tour in Bundelkhand in the course of which he saw all the Chiefs and nearly all the Jagirdars.

41. The Post Office at Amra (Samthar) was closed during the year.

42. While officiating as Cantonment Magistrate, Mr. Thornhill discovered some frauds in the bazar by which Government was being cheated of large sums as compensation for dearness of provisions for the troops. The sadar bazar Chaudhri was prosecuted and convicted by the Court of the Political Agent; he has appealed to the Agent to the Governor-General, whose decision has not yet been made known. Whether the conviction is upheld or not the inquiry should have some useful result. The facts elicited seemed to show that the present system leaves open many ways of defrauding Government. The matter has been already fully reported to the Indore Office.

A. S. ROOKE,
for J. RAMSAY, Captain,
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

CHAPTER X.

GUNA.

Report of the Political Agency, Guna, for the year 1893-94.

I.—GENERAL.

The outturn of the kharif and rabi crops was below the average. The kharif crops suffered from rain and the rabi crops from insects, blight, and severe hailstorms.

There were no cases of cholera during the year.

The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India paid a visit to this Agency in December last, and all the Chiefs of this Agency paid him their respects.

The Political Assistant visited Bajrangarh, Shahdowra, Chanderi, and Sipri, spending 16 days in camp.

II.—POLITICAL.

Raghogarh.—The Raja liquidated his debts, amounting to 55,929-12-0 Phulshahi Rupees, out of his private treasure. The services of Mir Shujaat Ali were therefore dispensed with. The Rajah offered him a reward of 1,000 Government Rupees in recognition of the very good work done by him while in charge of the State. Munshi Tika Ram, late Munshi of the 2nd Central India Horse, has been appointed Kamdar in place of Mir Shujaat Ali.

Bhadowra.—Thakur Bhairon Singh, Kamdar of Bhadowra, died in June, 1893, and was succeeded by pensioned Duffadar Bhagwan Din of the 1st Central India Horse. The grandmother of the Raja died in August, 1893.

Dharnaoda.—A son was born to the Thakur in January last.

Sirsi.—A son was born to the Diwan in January, 1894.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

Civil cases.—Forty-four cases decided, against 28 last year.

Criminal cases.—Nineteen cases decided, against 20 last year.

Jail.—There are nine prisoners, against four at the end of last year.

VI.—DACOITY AND OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES.

One dacoity was committed in Chhabra (Tonk).

"	"	"	"	Raghogarh.
"	"	"	"	Gurrah.
"	"	"	"	Parone.
"	"	"	"	Sirsi.
"	"	"	"	Khiaoda.

In two of these cases property was recovered, and in one the offenders were arrested.

Nine dacoities were committed in the Gwalior District of Bajrangarh. In three of these dacoities property was recovered, and in five the offenders were brought to justice.

VII.—EDUCATION.

Seven boys, three from the 3rd and four from the 2nd class, appeared in the Central India Schools Examination in April last. Out of these, two boys from the 2nd class passed in the 2nd Division.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS. .

The portion of the Agra-Bombay Road in this Agency is in fair order.
The construction of the Guna-Bina Railway is in progress.

The usual statements are attached.

GUNA, CENTRAL INDIA;
The 28th April 1894.

W. A. WATSON, *Captain,*
Political Assistant, Guna.

PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER XI.

Administration Report of the P. W. D., Central India Agency, for the year 1893-94.

CIVIL WORKS.

1. *Revenue*.—The revenue actually realized during the year, so far as is known at present, was ₹10,912, against the Budget Estimate of ₹9,000 and the Revised Budget of ₹10,600; the actual for the previous year 1892-93 was ₹12,052.

2. *Expenditure*.—The following detail shows the original Budget Imperial Grant, Revised Estimate, and approximate outlay as far as is known. The supplementary accounts for March when received may cause some alteration in the figures :—

	Budget Estimate.	Revised Esti- mate or final grant.	Approximate as far as is known.
	₹	₹	₹
Expenditure in India	2,89,700	2,91,100	2,76,936
„ in England and Exchange	2,100	1,500	1,441
	<u>2,91,800</u>	<u>2,92,600</u>	<u>2,78,377</u>

The approximate expenditure in India was distributed as under :—

	₹
Civil Buildings, Works and Repairs	33,824
Communications „ „	1,66,621
Establishment	88,720
Tools and Plant	2,478
Suspense	14,707
	<u>2,76,936</u>
Probable lapse	14,164
	<u>2,91,100</u>

In addition to the above the following approximate expenditure was also incurred during the year from—

	₹
(i) Contributions from different Native States	7,099
(ii) Local Funds	1,17,911
(iii) Civil Department Budget	2,792
	<u>1,27,802</u>

3. The original Civil Works on which the main expenditure was incurred were as under :—

CIVIL WORKS BUILDINGS WHICH WERE UNDERTAKEN OR COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR.

Indore Station.

- (1) An additional double-storied building was constructed for the office of the Agent to the Governor-General, and upper verandah of the ol

building was re-built. Two new sky-lights have been opened and the floor of the verandah paved with Neemuch stone in the Residency Persian Office.

- (2) Certain additions and alterations were made to the block of Superintending Engineer and Examiner's office buildings, and a new block, consisting of cook-room and servants' quarters, was constructed for the same.
- (3) The verandah of the Police building has been paved with Neemuch stones.
- (4) Certain additions, etc., have been made to the Escort Barrack and Executive Engineer's Office Accountants' Block No. II, and four new windows have been provided in the Postmaster's quarters.
- (5) Portland cement rendering has been given to the floor of the upper storey of the Residency house, and the floors of the two rooms in the cook-house and servants' quarters have been paved with Neemuch stones.
- (6) Certain slight additions and alterations were made to the Opium buildings.
- (7) Special repairs to the main tiled roof and pine ceiling of the Telegraph Office building.

Sirdarpur.

- (8) Certain additions and alterations were made and special repairs to doors and windows carried out in the Agency house.
- (9) A bungalow with out-houses, which is being built from Indore Agency Road Fund for the Adjutant of Malwa Bheel Corps, is nearly completed.

Sehore.

- (10) Red sandstone pavements to the Civil Hospital, and improvement in the ventilation of the solitary cells of the Civil Jail, and a new iron covering made for the well of the same.

Agar.

- (11) The work of improving and metalling the roads in the station was completed.

Indore Bazar Fund Works.

- (12) Some new pucca drains have been constructed in the Residency Bazar, and old ones improved.
- (13) A new masonry ghât has been constructed near the Residency Bund.
- (14) The iron shutters of the Residency Bund were repaired and re-painted, and the bund kept in good order.

Nowgong.

- (15) The work of additions and alterations to the Civil Jail at Nowgong were completed during the year.

4. Communications.

Namli-Sailana Feeder Road.

- (1) Good progress was not made on this road, owing partly to heavy rains in November, 1893, and January, 1894, and to the contractor failing to complete the work within his contract time. The work has been re-started with vigour. All the causeways on this road, with one exception, have been completed, also two irrigation drains. Soling coat of metal will be ready by middle of May, and the metal collection will be completed by the end of June, 1894, in time for consolidation during the rains.

Jaora-Piploda Feeder Road.

- (2) The work on this road is fairly advanced, and it is hoped that the whole work on it will be completed by the end of October 1894.

Dharumpuri-Khulghat Feeder Road.

- (3) Earthwork completed and all the boulder soling has been collected and considerable quantity brought to site. A great deal of metal has been collected at quarries; but progress in carting has been rather slow on account of standing crops.

Kurwai-Kethora Feeder Road.

- (4) Nearly all the masonry work has been completed on this road, and the collection of soling coat and metal is well advanced. Heavy rains during November 1893 and January and March 1894 seriously interfered with the carting of materials for causeways and metal, and the labourers also refused to work in the wet; the progress therefore would have been better, but for these circumstances.

Agra-Bombay Road.

- (5) A raised causeway, with 11 openings, has been constructed across the Karam river in the 41st mile, and another small causeway across Jamunia nulla in the 101st mile, south of Indore.

Nerbudda Ferry.

- (6) A large ferry-boat has been constructed for the Nerbudda river at Khulghat and five additional piers added in the bed of the river for the dry weather causeway.
- (7) The Ajuar causeway near Biaora was completed this year, and a small causeway was constructed in the bed of a small nullah on the north approach to it.
- (8) The construction of a stone pavement to bridge No. 85 in the 50th mile north of Indore could not be carried out owing to excessive accumulation of water underneath the bridge; but the work will be completed before the monsoon of 1894.
- (9) The work of two causeways near Narsinghur could not be proceeded with owing to the refusal of the Darbar to allow the cutting of firewood for lime burning; steps are being taken to have the foundations completed before the monsoon.

Nagode-Kallinger Feeder Road.

- (10) Good progress has been made on this road. The earthwork is complete and the masonry works are fairly advanced.

Jhansi-Hurpalpur Feeder Road.

- (11) Widening the metalling of this road was completed. The road is very largely used by traffic, and it requires constant attention to maintain it in good order.

Lauri-Mahoba Feeder Road.

- (12) Work on this road was commenced late in the year. Steady progress was made in the Chattarpur section. In the Charkhari section progress is backward.

Nowgong-Srinagar Road.

- (13) Re-building a bridge in 2nd mile, Nowgong-Srinagar Road, was completed.

Repairs, General.

5. All the buildings and roads in charge of the Public Works Department under the Administration were maintained in as fair order as practicable with the funds available. In the Nagode Division there were complaints of the Hurpalpur-Nowgong Road and parts of the Nowgong-Sutna Road, to which the Executive Engineer's attention has been drawn. It is hoped these roads will have more attention in the current year.

General.

6. *Establishment.*—There were no changes under this head.
7. The usual statements of roads are attached.

H. F. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,

*Secy. to the Agents, Govr.-Genl., P. W. Dept.,
Rajputana and Central India,*

CHAPTER XII.

OPIUM.

The Malwa Opium trade during the year under review has been dull, a fact chiefly attributable to the increased production of the drug in China and the fluctuations of the silver market.

2. The appointment of a Royal Commission on Opium in India has also, it is reported, had a share in arousing apprehensions in the minds of traders concerning the future of the drug, and has combined with the instability of silver to exercise a general depressing effect on all trade operations.

3. The closing of the Mints resulted in a fall of exchange between India and China, varying between 15 and 20 per cent., but exporting merchants have to some extent been compensated for their loss on this score by a slight advance in prices in China.

4. The total number of chests exported during the year was —

<i>Imperial.</i>				
Chests	.	.	.	28,005½.
Duty	.	.	.	R1,68,03,300, @ R600 per chest.
<i>Provincial.</i>				
Chests	.	.	.	1,294½.
Duty	.	.	.	R9,06,150, @ R700 per chest.
Chests	.	.	.	146, free of Pass Duty

The last year's figures being —

<i>Imperial.</i>				
Chests	.	.	.	28,601.
Duty	.	.	.	R1,71,60,600, @ R600 per chest.
<i>Provincial.</i>				
Chests	.	.	.	1,380½.
Duty	.	.	.	R9,66,350, @ R700 per chest.
Chests	.	.	.	170½, free of Pass Duty.

II.—STOCK AND OUTTURN.

5. The stock in hand is estimated at 48,000 chests, and the outturn of the 1893-94 season at not more than 20,000 chests.

III.—RETURNS.

6. The annexed Statements 1 to 4 give full information regarding the prices of Opium, the exports from Malwa and the revenue collections.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUDICIAL.

I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

In British Courts under the Central India Agency there were in all 2,456 civil suits for disposal during the year. Of these, 1,216 were Small Cause Court cases.

Two thousand two hundred and thirty-four suits, valued at R2,61,473-11-5, were disposed of during the year against 2,021 suits, valued at R2,42,342-8-6, during 1892-93.

Decrees numbering 2,366, and valued at R3,70,554-9-9, were executed during the year against 2,066 decrees, valued at R3,47,387-1-11, during the previous year.

The average duration of regular suits has decreased from 26·36 days in 1892-93 to 23·34 days in 1893-94.

The average cost of regular suits has increased from R12-1-6 to R13-1-10, and the average cost of execution of decrees from R0-12-10 to R1-0-5.

The average duration of execution cases was 13·43 days against 15·35 days in the previous year.

II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The total number of criminal cases in the British Courts under the Central India Agency was 1,809, against 2,095 in 1892-93. Of these, 598 related to breaches of Cantonment Regulations.

The average duration of cases was 6·69 days against 4·80 days in the previous year. The average duration of cases in the Cantonment Magistrates' Courts has decreased from 7·64 days to 4·78 days.

III.—POLICE.

The total number of British Police maintained during the year was 5 mounted and 528 foot, at an annual cost of R56,011-14-9.

IV.—JAILS.

The total number of prisoners confined in British Jails in Central India on 31st March, 1894, was 420, against 520 in the previous year. The daily average number of prisoners was 471·09 against 450·59 in 1892-93.

The annual average cost per man was R58-1-10, against R60-8-3 during the previous year.

The Superintendent, Central India Agency Jail, reports that the condition of the jail and the conduct of both the officials and the prisoners were satisfactory during the year under report. The general health of the prisoners was good. Eight hundred and twenty-two were treated in hospital and thirteen died, of whom one committed suicide and the others were for the most part old life-convicts. There was no escape from jail. The value of the articles manufactured by the prisoners was R4,592, as compared with R2,753 in the preceding year.

V.—REGISTRATION.

Four hundred and twenty-nine documents were registered during the year, against 413 during 1892-93. The amount of fees levied was R1,143-12-0, against R1,167 in the previous year.

CHAPTER XIV.

LOCAL CORPS.

Central India Horse.

Major A. Masters officiated as Commandant from the commencement of the year till the 17th May 1893, when M. G. Gerard, C.B., resumed the command, which he retained till the end of the year under report.

Although there has been an unusual number of deaths in the two regiments during the year yet the general health has been good.

The remounts purchased by the two regiments are of a good and serviceable stamp; of the local number purchased 32 are Arabs and Australians, and 101 country breds.

The musketry returns show an improvement, the figure of merit being returned as good. This result is probably due to the recent re-armament of the corps with Martini-Henry carbines, a far superior weapon to the Sniders with which the regiment was formerly armed.

2. The 1st Regiment stationed at Guna, Central India, was commanded by Captain F. C. Grant from the 1st April 1893 to the 18th July 1893, by Captain G. G. Robertson from the 20th July to the 29th November, and by Major G. G. Money from the 30th November 1893 to the 31st March 1894. Brigadier-General Morton, C.B., Commanding the Bundelkhand District, inspected the regiment at Goona in March 1894.

Remounts.—Sixty-three remounts were purchased during the year.

3. The 2nd Regiment stationed at Agra, Western Malwa, was commanded by Captain G. G. Robertson from the 1st April 1893 to the 17th May 1893, and by Major A. Masters from the 18th May 1893 to the end of the year under report.

Major-General Grant, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, inspected the Regiment at Agra in October 1893, and Major-General Anderson, C.B., Commanding the Mhow District, inspected the regiment in March 1894.

The regiment received their complement of Martini-Henry carbines during the year under report.

Remounts.—Twenty-four remounts were purchased during the year.

Bhopal Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ransford officiated as Commandant from the commencement of the year under report till the 1st March 1894, when Colonel G. G. R. Peart on return from furlough resumed the command.

The conduct of the regiment has been good.

Musketry.—The annual course was fired by the regiment, the figure of merit being 45.93, which is classed as "good." The number of marksmen was 83 against 57 in the previous year.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General Anderson, C.B., Commanding the Mhow District, in February 1894.

The health of the regiment has been good.

Malwa Bhil Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burne held command of the regiment during the whole year.

Musketry.—The standard of efficiency was raised this year as follows:—

In Individual Practises, G.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5·36
In Collective Practises, G.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10·56
In Field Practises, G.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6·58

The regiment was inspected by Major-General Anderson Commanding the Mhow district on the 19th January 1894.

R. L. KENNION.

CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATION.

I.—UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The Entrance and First Arts Examinations of the University of Calcutta were held at Indore centre in the month of February. For the First Arts Examination 24 candidates appeared, of whom 16 were from the Holkar College and five from the Canadian Mission College. The remaining three candidates appeared as teachers. Fifteen of the whole number were Dekkani Brahmans. Eleven of the Holkar College candidates succeeded in passing the examination, and one from the Mission College. For the Entrance Examination, 48 candidates appeared as under:—

Indore Madrasa	20
Canadian Mission School, Indore	17
Canadian Mission School, Ujjain	3
Indore Military School	1
Tikamgarh School	3
Private Students	4
	<hr/>
TOTAL	48
	<hr/>

Of the 48 candidates 31 were Dekkani and five Malvi Brahmans. Only six candidates passed, all of them being from the Indore Madrasa. There is no B.A. Examination at the Indore centre; but it is reported that five candidates from the Holkar College (six having been sent up) succeeded in passing the B.A. Examination. The Mission College appears to have given up preparing B.A. candidates. This is no doubt due to the superior educational advantages offered by the Holkar College, and in particular to the admirable arrangements made in that institution for the accommodation of foreign students. The large number of such students, particularly from the Dekhan, is a marked feature both in the Holkar College and in the Madhava College at Ujjain.

2. Indore is a centre also for the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations of the University of Allahabad. This year the examinations were not held till the month of April, and the results have not yet been published. The Madhava College at Ujjain prepares candidates for the Allahabad Intermediate Examination; and nearly all the schools in Central India, which teach up to the Entrance Standard, have adopted the Allahabad Entrance Course in preference to that of Calcutta. For the Intermediate Examination 14 candidates appeared, all from Ujjain. For the Entrance 131 candidates appeared. The following is a list of the numbers appearing from the various High Schools in Central India:—

Residency School, Indore	24
Madhava School, Ujjain	19
Sehore High School	10
Dewas „ „	7
Mhow „ „	6
Rutlam „ „	5
Dhar „ „	5
Rajkumar College, Indore	3
	<hr/>
TOTAL	79
	<hr/>

The remainder of the number were candidates from various schools in the Bombay Presidency who are not precluded by the regulations of the University

from presenting themselves for examination at any centre they choose. A case of personation occurred at the recent examination; and it is to be hoped that the authorities of the University will see the wisdom of not enlarging their borders beyond their fences. It is noticeable in these examinations, as it is in those of the University of Calcutta, that Dekkani Brahmans form a large proportion of the candidates.

II.—CENTRAL INDIA SCHOOLS EXAMINATIONS.

3. These examinations were held as usual in the month of April. The number of candidates was larger than it was ever before, the excellent High School at Ujjain having now given in its adhesion to the scheme. The results are given below in tabular form :—

Name of School.	No. of boys sent up.	No. of boys passed.
Rajkumar College, Nowgong	5	3
Cantonment School, Nowgong	9	6
Panna	8	4
Chhatarpur	7	6
Charkhari	9	6
Tikamgarh	7	3
Datia	6	2
Bhilsa	9	1
Mongaoli	3	1
Bhandar	7	<i>Nil.</i>
Joura Alapur	6	1
Gwalior City	9	<i>Nil.</i>
Morar	6	2
Lashkar	60	33
Agar State School	4	<i>Nil.</i>
„ Agency School	1	<i>Nil.</i>
Pertapgarh (Rajputana)	1	<i>Nil.</i>
Shajapur	2	<i>Nil.</i>
Barwani	1	<i>Nil.</i>
Mhow Canadian Mission	4	<i>Nil.</i>
Barnagur	1	<i>Nil.</i>
Indore	15	5
Sutna	15	7
Rewah	24	8
Mandsaur	6	4
Jaora	7	1
Mhow Zoroastrian School	24	16
Sehore	35	15
Dhar	16	12
Rutlam	13	9
Ujjain	29	19
Neemuch City	5	2
„ Cantonment	5	3
Guna	6	1
Private Students	6	<i>Nil.</i>
TOTAL	371	170

In the above table the results for the three classes (Preparatory Entrance, Middle and Junior) are thrown into one. The Medal annually awarded to the boy who makes the highest number of marks in the Junior class has been won this year by Sitaram Keshava Damle of the Ujjain School.

III.—INSPECTION OF STATE SCHOOLS.

4. The Daserah vacation of the college was spent by the Principal of the Residency College in inspecting State schools in Malwa under an arrangement made some years ago by the then Agent to the Governor-General. Separate reports on each school were submitted to the Agency. The schools at Dhar and Dewas were found to be in a high state of efficiency. It is to be regretted that dissatisfaction has arisen lately at Dewas in consequence of the introduction of a graduated scale of class fees, and that the numbers attending the school have greatly fallen off. It is to be hoped that before long, both at Dewas and elsewhere, the people, no less than the Darbars, will come to see that while primary education ought to be made as free as possible to all comers, it is both good policy and true benevolence to confine the higher education to those to whom it is likely to be of benefit in after-life. The Jaora School is small both in its establishment and its attendance; but its work, such as it is, is efficiently done. The Rutlam School shows signs of improving under its new Headmaster: it is a pity that the school is not directly under the Darbar, instead of being managed, as it is, by a Municipal Committee. By a special arrangement made by Colonel Robertson, late Political Agent in Baghelkhand and Superintendent at Rewah, the High Schools at Rewah and Sutna were also inspected during the year. The Sutna School is of the ordinary type: that at Rewah is notable for the fact that in it the preparation of Entrance candidates is made of subordinate importance to the training of young men for the service of the State in the Police and Revenue Departments.

5. The High Schools in Bundelkhand are inspected by Mr. Mather, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, and are separately reported on by him. A proposal has lately been made to extend the system of inspection to the important High Schools at Ujjain and Lashkar, and to the Sulemani School at Bhopal.

IV.—RESIDENCY (RAJKUMAR) COLLEGE.

6. The Rajkumar College has maintained its numbers and efficiency during the year under report. The following is a list for the year of the Rajkumars on the roll:—

1. His Highness Malhar Rao Baba Saheb, Puar, Raja of Dewas, Junior Branch.
2. „ „ Sajjan Singhji, Raja of Rutlam.
3. „ „ Pertab Singhji, Rana of Ali Rajpur.
4. Sahebzada Mohamed Sher Ali Khan of Jaora.
5. „ „ Ashraf Ali Khan of Jaora.
6. „ „ Musharraf Ali Khan of Jaora.
7. „ „ Sarfraz Ali Khan of Jaora.
8. „ „ Asghar Ali Khan of Jaora.
9. „ „ Nasir Ali Khan of Rampur.
10. Miyan Arjamand Mohamed Khan of Bhopal.
11. Rao Yeswant Singhji, Raja of Mandhata.
12. Thakur Jeswant Singhji of Bidwal.
13. Bapu Amar Singhji of Piploda.
14. „ Raghunath Singhji of Piploda.
15. Dewan Hari Singhji of Lalgah.
16. Srimant Madha Rao Vinayk Kibe Saheb.
17. Srimant Baji Rao Amrit, Dewan of Dewas, Senior Branch.
18. Shanker Rao Keshava Gundhe (Dewas, Junior Branch).
19. Thakur Pirthi Singhji of Naulana.

20. Bapu Moti Singhji of Naulana.
21. „ Ram Singhji of Kachi Baroda.
22. „ Bahadur Singhji of Nangawan.
23. „ Bharat Singhji of Amleta.
24. Thakur Ratan Singhji of Bori.
25. „ Raghunath Singhji of Kahanpura.
26. Bapu Ranjit Singhji of Tal.
27. Thakur Pahar Singhji (Ali Rajpur).
28. Miyan Amir Bahadur of Banda.
29. Kaka Kishen Singh.

Sahebzada Sher Ali Khan has lately been appointed an Honorary Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. Sahebzada Nasir Ali Khan will shortly be removed from the College, as his brother, His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, has decided that he shall complete his education in an English public school. Two nephews of His Highness, the Maharaja of Dhar and the Wali Ahd of Jaora, are expected to join the college next term.

V.—RESIDENCY SCHOOL, INDORE.

7. It is to be regretted that the grant made to this school from Agency Funds has necessarily been reduced in the current year; but it is in a satisfactory condition. It will suffer a loss soon by the resignation of the Headmaster, Mr. Lakshman Narayan Limaye, B.A., LL.B. The attendance, particularly in the higher classes, has largely increased under Mr. Limaye, the school having sent up this year no fewer than twenty-four candidates for the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad.

R. H. GUNION.

CHAPTER XVI.

POST OFFICES.

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the working of the Imperial Post Offices in the Central India Postal Circle for the year 1893-94, during which year I held charge of the Circle.

2. No new Post Office has been opened during the year, and one Post Office only has been closed, namely, the Branch Post Office of Garhi in Bhopal territory. On the 31st March, 1894, there were in the Circle 126 post offices, 73 letter-boxes, 105 postmen, and 27 village postmen. Mails are conveyed 462 miles by railway, $128\frac{1}{2}$ miles by mail cart, and $1,620\frac{1}{2}$ miles by runners.

3. There are 17 combined Post and Telegraph Offices, five of which keep second class office hours.

4. Two highway robberies of the mails have occurred during the year. The Gwalior Darbar has not paid its share of the compensation for the loss sustained by the Postal Department by the highway robbery of the mail which occurred on the 6th February, 1892, at Jamalkhal, a little to the north of Soyet Kalan, on the Agar-Jhalrapatan line.

5. The value of money orders issued at the Gwalior State Post Offices, which passed through the Imperial Offices of Exchange, namely, Agra, Jhansi, Neemuch, and Ujjain Railway station, for payment in India, amounted to Rs. 11,87,468 as compared with Rs. 9,26,609 in 1892-93. The value of money orders issued at Imperial Post Offices in India, payable at Gwalior State Post Offices, was Rs. 4,19,102 as compared with Rs. 4,40,497 in 1892-93.

6. The postage due on unpaid articles of the letter mail sent through the Imperial Post Offices at Indore and Neemuch for delivery through the Holkar State Post Offices, and the postage collected on such articles, was as follows:—

	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.
Due on articles sent to State Offices	1,669	3	0	1,639	8	6
Half share of postage due to the Imperial Post Office	834	9	6	819	12	3
Deduct half share of postage due on articles returned as undeliverable	134	11	3	162	6	6
Paid to the Imperial Post Office by the Holkar State	699	14	3	657	5	9
Percentage of postage on articles treated as undeliverable	16	0	0	20	0	0

7. It is calculated that, from the 126 Post Offices in the Circle, the number of articles given out for delivery was 41,86,936 as compared with 38,73,480 in 1892-93.

J. W. BARWISE,

Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

CHAPTER XVII.

TELEGRAPHS.

Statistics of Telegraph lines and offices in the Province of Central India for the year 1893-94.

MILEAGE OF LINES.				MILEAGE OF WIRES.			
At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
912	59	...	971	2819.6	118	2	2935.6

The line from Hinod to Guna forms part of the Bina-Guna Railway Telegraph line, with two wires, constructed during the year. The wire connecting Gwalior Residency Office to Gwalior Railway station was dismantled during the year.

Offices.

NAME OF OFFICE.	TELEGRAMS DISPOSED OF AND THEIR VALUE.				REMARKS.
	Sent.	Received.	Transit.	Collections.	
<i>Departmental Offices.</i>					
Guna	2,374	2,122	4	₹ 2,043 5 a.	
Indore	7,072	10,504	103,851	7,835 3	
Indore City	10,041	11,412	...	10,317 14	
Mhow	7,291	8,313	509	8,694 3	
Neemuch	4,224	4,153	7,348	3,987 3	
Ujjain	8,005	7,697	...	7,580 4	Decrease of revenue.
<i>Combined Postal Telegraph Offices.</i>					
Agar	1,415	1,498	...	1,407 0	Decrease of revenue.
Bhilsa	307	567	...	295 8	
Biaora	839	1,050	...	770 1	
Bhopal	2,569	4,045	9,464	2,640 13	
Dewas	766	880	...	771 0	
Dhar	1,470	1,659	...	1,569 3	
Gwalior Residency	1,864	1,677	3,258	2,088 7	
Gwalior Railway Station	894	1,431	460	837 4	Opened 17th Nov- ember 1893.
Janak Tal	3,953	7,237	...	4,387 15	
Jaora	2,479	3,280	...	2,901 5	
Mandsaur	2,542	3,365	...	2,396 10	
Nowgong	2,715	2,378	...	3,144 14	
Rewah	938	1,346	...	1,145 3	
Rutlam	3,771	4,914	...	3,615 11	
Sarangpur	210	262	...	253 13	
Sehore	2,202	2,483	...	2,268 0	
Shajapur	1,013	1,071	14	1,006 0	
Sipri	668	756	...	700 15	
Sirdarpore	1,000	1,136	...	1,030 4	
Sutna	2,582	3,099	4,025	2,927 15	

Number of Telegraph Offices opened and closed.

Opened.	Closed.
A Combined (Postal Telegraph) Office was opened in the Gwalior Railway Station Post Office on 17th November 1893.	Nil.

J. BURKE,
Supdt. of Telegraphs, Rajputana Division.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MEDICAL.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The accompanying table shows the working of the hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency during the year under review :—

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.	Total number treated.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Major operations.	Minor operations.	REMARKS.
<i>Malwa Dispensaries.</i> Includes 16 dispensaries . . .	266,550	441	6,222	910	12,353	* Inclusive of Bhopal State.
<i>Gwalior Agency.</i> Includes 12 dispensaries . . .	77,371	98	38,831	185	2,579	
<i>Bhopal Agency.</i> Includes 17 dispensaries . . .	100,188	800	49,757*	261	7,141	
<i>Bundelkhand Agency.</i> Includes Charkhari State and Nowgong Charitable and Agency Dispensaries . . .	20,066	39	3,399	84	1,228	
<i>Bhopawar Agency.</i> Includes 14 dispensaries . . .	71,709	119	4,697	152	3,321	
<i>Baghelkhand Agency.</i> Includes 14 dispensaries . . .	139,702	135	42,323	392	6,461	
<i>Guna Agency.</i> Includes Guna Charitable Dispensary . . .	10,403	43	290	95	340	
<i>Mhow Cantonment.</i> Includes 2 dispensaries . . .	15,559	11	535	...	...
<i>Neemuch Cantonment.</i> Includes Neemuch Charitable Dispensary . . .	4,184	8	...	26	215	
TOTAL . . .	705,732	1,694	146,054	2,105	33,638	
TOTAL OF LAST YEAR . . .	660,585	2,531	149,726	1,955	33,252	
Increase	45,147	150	386	
Decrease	837	3,672	

Malwa Dispensaries.—The dispensaries in Malwa are doing excellent work. Three hundred and eighty-three major and 11,047 minor operations were performed during the year at the branch dispensaries in Malwa.

At the Jaora Dispensary, which is in the charge of Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee, L. M. and S., 27,311 patients were treated during the year. Mr. Hormusjee performed 43 major and 977 minor operations; of the former, 30 were cataract operations with very creditable results. Mr. Hormusjee is doing much good work at Jaora.

Indore Charitable Hospital.—During the year under review the Indore Charitable Hospital has continued its steady course of usefulness. The average daily number of in-patients treated was 168·33, and the daily average number of out-patients was 166·27. There were 527 major surgical operations performed. This number included 288 operations on the eye. A large number of these having been undertaken for cataract with very good results. Ninety-two patients suffering from stone in the bladder were admitted during the

year. On all an operation was undertaken with a successful result in 91 cases. There were 13 operations undertaken for the repair of cut-off noses. with most gratifying results in the great majority of the cases.

I am glad to be able to report that the Medical school attached to this hospital for the education of Hospital assistants has done good work in the past and continues to flourish.

D. F. KEEGAN, M.D., F.R.C.S.,
Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel,
Civil Administrative Medical Officer
for Central India.

INDORE RESIDENCY;
 The 25th March 1894.

The Annual Report of the Dispensaries in the Bhopal Agency is submitted by Surgeon-Major A. Dane, M.D. One hundred and twenty-four major and 4,474 minor operations were performed during the year; the former includes 42 cases of cataract and 14 lateral lithotomies. The attendance at the dispensaries was 62,509, showing a considerable increase on former years. Vaccination has been satisfactorily carried out. There was neither cholera nor small-pox to speak of during the year. The Agency Surgeon reports that the medical subordinates have worked very well.

The report of the Female Hospital, Bhopal, is furnished by Miss Niebel, M.D. A great feature of the work at Bhopal is the training of Native dbais in the "Lansdowne Maternity School." There have been 25 women in training during the year; these treated 1,552 cases of confinement in the city. Miss Niebel performed 50 major operations against 22 last year, which is very creditable. Dr. Dane speaks very favourably of the interest taken and work done by Miss Niebel.

The Prince of Wales' Hospital at Bhopal has been under the charge of Assistant Surgeon K. K. Joshi, who has continued to do good work. The number of patients who received medical treatment, *viz.*, 37,679, is about 4,000 in excess of previous years. Mr. Joshi performed 87 major operations during the year.

Surgeon-Major G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D., submits a full report of the dispensaries in the Baghelkhand Agency: 3,507 in and 136,195 out-patients were treated during the year, showing a total increase of 6,021. The year being a comparatively healthy one, this increase may be attributed to the slow, but sure, growing popularity of the Dispensaries among the poorer classes. The number of major and minor operations performed during 1893 were 392 and 6,461 respectively; of the former, 119 were cataract cases and 21 litholapaxies with one death. The Agency was practically free from cholera, while there were 436 cases of small-pox. The Rewah Zenana Hospital has continued to flourish. The daily average of in-patients was 7.47 and of out-patients 8.15, which is satisfactory, and does credit to Punditani Rangoobai, who will shortly have the assistance of a nurse at present being trained at the Allahabad Dufferin Hospital.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Joshua Duke, in submitting the Annual Report of the Dispensaries in the Bhopawar Agency, states that these dispensaries are making good progress. The Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpur is now in a proper state of efficiency. The Gwalior and Dhar Darbars having made annual grants of R260 and R120. One hundred and twenty-three major operations were performed at this Hospital. The large amount of surgical work done of late years at the Victoria Hospital, Sirdarpore, is due to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Duke. I can fully endorse Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Keegan's opinion from what I have heard from all who are acquainted with

the work done in the Bhopawar Agency. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Duke has done most excellent work there, and has succeeded in gaining the confidence of the people and in securing the popularity of the Hospital amongst them.

The Annual Report of the Nowgong Dispensaries is submitted by Surgeon-Major H. Hamilton: 6,657 out-patients were treated during the year against 7,069 in the last year. The decrease is due to much smaller prevalence of malarious fevers during the rains. The number of in-patients treated was 223. There have been 546 minor and 60 major operations performed during the year; of the latter 29 were extraction of the lens for cataract and 8 lateral lithotomies, all successful. There was a slight occurrence of small-pox during the first quarter of 1893.

Surgeon-Captain T. Shaw submits the report of the Guna Charitable Dispensary. The total number of persons treated was 10,403; major 95 and minor 340 operations were performed during the year. The Agency Surgeon reports that Hospital Assistant Wishwanath has done his work admirably.

Surgeon-Major Crofts, in submitting the report of the Medical institutions in Northern Gwalior, remarks that a new dispensary was opened at Kalaras during the year. The work of the Women's Hospital at Lashkar continues to be carried on under some difficulty: though the Hospital Assistant in charge, Miss Helen Dass, discharges her duties in the most satisfactory manner, still the work is too much for her. The total number of cases treated during the year was 77,371, showing a slight decrease as compared with last year. Cholera and small-pox were extinct. One hundred and eighty-five major and 2,759 minor operations were performed during the year. One hundred and sixty-six cases of leprosy were treated, and a leper asylum is to be built for the accommodation of such sufferers.

Assistant Surgeon Madhu Sudan Moitra, who is in charge of the Charkhari Medical Department, submits the annual report. A severe type of malaria still prevailed in the Tehsils: 12,844 out and 342 in-patients were treated during the year. The number of major operations performed were 24 and the number of minor operations were 682. Assistant Surgeon Moitra is reported to be doing much good work.

R. CALDECOTT, *Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Civil Administrative Medical Officer for
Central India, Indore.

CHAPTER XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

During the year under review the officers mentioned below have worked in the Agencies noted against their names :—

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Lieutenant A. D. Bannerman | } | Bhopal. |
| and
Lieutenant C. J. Windham . . . | | |
| 2. Lieutenant D. Peart . . . | | Bundelkhand. |
| 3. Lieutenant R. L. Kennion . . . | | Bhopawar. |
| 4. Lieutenant R. B. Berkeley . . . | | Western Malwa. |

2. Detailed reference to the work accomplished by these officers will be found in the reports of the Political Agents under whose orders they were working.

3. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of in the year under review, and the number pending settlement in the several Agencies :—

	Settled in 1893-94.	Reported pending.
Bhopal	40	44
Bundelkhand	20	<i>Nil.</i>
Bhopawar	18	30
Baghelkhand*	4	11
Gwalior and Jhallawar Border . . . . .	...	2
Indore . . . . .	...	1
Guna . . . . .	...	25
Western Malwa	24	18
	<u>106</u>	<u>131</u>

* Two cases, in which the Baghelkhand Agency was concerned, are included in the 20 cases settled in the Bundelkhand Agency, they are therefore not entered a second time in the column opposite Baghelkhand.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

POLITICAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VI.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing Rainfall registered in different States under the Bhopawar Agency during 1892-93 and 1893-94.

Name of Station.	1892-93.	1893-94.	REMARKS.
Dhar	27.85	30.59	
Jhabua	26.68	39.40	
Ali Rajpur	37.12	37.18	
Barwani	25.12	20.26	
Jobat	29.55	28.71	
Bagode	23.40	29.30	
Manpur	40.65	38.15	
Sirdarpur	34.15	34.47	
Average for Agency	30.56	32.25	

II.

Statement showing the amount of traffic that passed the Agra-Bombay Road during the year 1893-94.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	EXPORT.		IMPORT.		TOTAL.	
	Weight in	Approximate value.	Weight in	Approximate value.	Weight in	Approximate value.
	Maunds.	R	Maunds.	R	Maunds.	R
English manufacture	960	76,800	30	2,400	990	79,200
Country "	150	6,000	750	3,000	900	9,000
Raw cotton	1,185	17,775	7,230	28,920	8,415	46,695
Coin . . . . .	...	...	36½	1,16,000	36½	1,16,000
Fireworks . . . . .	...	...	30	750	30	750
Grocery	20,930	1,38,495	38,490	2,16,368	59,420	3,54,863
Timber	4,620	4,620	4,725	4,725	9,345	9,345
Brass and copper vessels	555	22,200	210	8,400	765	30,600
Grain	1,965	6,075	46,230	72,395	48,195	78,470
Opium . . . . .	...	...	6	1,440	6	1,440
TOTAL	30,365	2,71,965	97,737½	4,54,398	1,28,102½	7,26,363

III.

Bhopawar Agency, Native States, Civil Justice, for 1893-94.

STATES.	CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1892-93.		CASES FILED DURING THE YEAR 1893-94.		TOTAL.		CASES DISPOSED OF DURING 1893-94.		CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1893-94.		REMARKS.
	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	
		R		R		R		R		R	
Dhar	397	2,06,330	1,868	1,29,113	2,265	3,35,443	1,863	1,23,880	402	2,11,563	
Jhabua	138	11,445	736	49,076	874	60,521	723	48,489	151	12,032	
Ali Rajpur	6	3,462	153	13,752	159	17,214	141	8,832	18	8,382	
Barwani	174	49,371	1,114	81,816	1,288	1,31,187	1,131	90,993	157	40,194	
Jobat	10	1,545	13	218	23	1,763	17	1,399	6	364	
Bagode	26	2,497	179	6,456	205	8,953	184	4,914	21	4,039	
Dotria	13	236	25	716	38	952	31	723	7	229	
TOTAL	764	2,74,886	4,088	2,81,147	4,852	5,56,033	4,090	2,81,230	762	2,74,803	

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

IV.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

NATIVE STATES.

Criminal Justice, 1893-94.

	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1893-94.		INSTITUTED DURING 1893-94.		TOTAL.		ESCAPED.		DIED.		TRANSFERRED.		DISCHARGED.		CONVICTED.		PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1893-94.		TOTAL.		WHIPPED.		TRANSFERRED.		SENTENCED TO DEATH.		FIXED ONLY.		MISCELLANEOUS PUNISHMENT.		TOTAL.		Average duration of cases.	Total No. of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
DEAR.																																		
er and attempted murder																																		
ible homicide																																		
ity																																		
ving stolen property																																		
ery on highway or elsewhere.																																		
of cattle and ordinary																																		
ft.																																		
itting suicide and attempting the same.																																		
tural offences																																		
itting abortion																																		
ous hurt																																		
ilif																																		
llaneous offences																																		
TOTAL	182	182	...	1,951	...	2,133	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1,930	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JHABUA.																																		
er and attempted murder	4	1	3	2	7	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	1	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	253
ible homicide	2	1	4	3	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	3	2	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	465	93	

[illegible]

[illegible]

V.

Statement showing Jail statistics of the States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1893-94.

STATES.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.								Remaining in jail on 31st March 1894.	Cost.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of prisoners.	REMARKS.
	In jail on 1st April 1893.	Admitted during the year 1893-94.	TOTAL.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	TOTAL.					
Dhar	114	268	382	...	...	3	264	267	115	4,672	102.00	R. a. p. 41 0 0	
Jhabua	56	196	252	17	1	1	181	200	52	1,374	46.74	29 14 0	
Ali Rajpur	42	124	166	4	...	1	123	128	38	1,688	39.00	43 4 4	
Barwani	24	91	115	53	...	1	41	95	20	2,462	24.64	99 14 2	
Jobat	22	94	116	2	...	...	98	100	16	350	17.20	20 9 10	
Bagode	10	12	22	7	...	1	7	15	7	190	5.14	31 11 5	
Dotria	2	37	39	4	...	...	29	33	6	50	...	52 14 0	
TOTAL	270	822	1,092	87	1	7	743	838	254	10,792	234.72	45 9 8	

VI.

Statement showing the finances of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1893-94.

NAME OF STATES.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the year 1893-94.	TOTAL.	Expenditure for 1893-94.	Closing balance on 31st March 1894.	REMARKS.
	R	R	R	R	R	
Dhar . . . . .	...	8,78,587	...	6,85,988	...	
Jhabua	1,403	1,09,339	1,10,742	1,07,904	2,838	
Ali Rajpur	65,692	1,15,188	1,80,880	78,947	1,01,933	
Barwani	5,45,432	2,39,117	7,84,549	2,20,335	5,64,214	Includes 3 lakhs in Government promissory notes.
Jobat	13,140	26,585	39,725	22,031	17,694	
Bagode	5,191	15,783	20,974	14,392	6,582	Includes Rs. 5,191 remitted to Dewas on account of surplus balance.
Mathwar	1,732	5,527	7,259	5,703	1,556	
Kathiwar . . . . .	...	7,859	7,859	6,631	1,228	
Ruthomal	814	2,152	2,966	2,046	920	
Dotria	2,572	17,400	19,972	14,290	5,681	
Garhi	363	4,777	5,140	4,938	202	

A. F. DE LAESSOE, Capt.,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

BAGHELKHAND.

Appendix I.

Annual Account of the Revue State for the year 1893-94.

No.	BUDGET MAJOR HEADING.	MINOR HEADS.	Actuals for 1892-93.			Estimates for 1893-94.			Actuals for 1893-94.			BUDGET MAJOR HEADING.	MINOR HEADS.	Actuals for 1892-93.			Estimates for 1893-94.			Actuals for 1893-94.			
			R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.			R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
1	Receipts	1. Opening Balance 2. Land Revenue 3. Customs 4. Excise 5. Forest 6. Law and Justice 7. Royalty on Coal 8. Cesses 9. Interest 10. Loans recovered 11. Miscellaneous 12. Extraordinary	12,65,967 9,43,559 1,75,950 67,432 1,54,552 34,023 29,660 9,060 31,814 11,833 12,593	5 8 14 3 12 10 7 3 12 14 10	6 9½ 0 4½ 4 4 5 8½ 4½ 4 5½	15,47,124 9,65,000 1,55,200 63,600 1,55,000 34,100 34,687 9,000 39,228 10,310 9,485 14,400	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	15,56,862 9,61,628 1,88,321 70,013 1,74,130 34,687 44,028 9,804 35,897 36,888 11,710 14,120	0 13 10 1 3 9 10½ 1 9½ 0 2 10½	3½ 5½ 7 11 4 10½ 13 10 5 14 20	1	Expenditure	1. Revenue Department 2. Forest do. 3. Customs do. 4. Army do. 5. Public Works do. 6. Law and Justice do. 7. Police do. 8. Jail do. 9. Educational do. 10. Political Charges 11. Pensions and Grants 12. Medical Department 13. Palace Charges 14. Miscellaneous 15. Old debts 16. Extraordinary 17. Loans given 18. Viceroy's Visit Expenses	1,52,483 48,795 29,688 2,56,867 1,24,648 19,045 32,039 17,506 17,779 47,687 72,317 34,254 2,17,006 11,516 5,013 82,793 25,215 5,920	4 3 12 3 3 12 4 4 13 1 4 4 0 6 15 0 13	10½ 10½ 11 2½ 9 5 4½ 3½ 8½ 1 3 0 0 1 6 0½ 0 10½	1,70,489 52,047 31,215 2,60,417 1,54,154 21,598 32,923 18,814 23,239 22,345 50,691 74,002 28,115 2,68,370 11,820 10,000 48,000 ...	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...	1,49,894 49,820 30,642 2,78,916 1,39,986 21,062 36,486 23,239 20,882 51,360 75,390 25,317 2,70,333 12,352 17,777 40,431 39,243 22,268	10 15 2 13 11 6 11 10 13 9 9 15 13 6 1 13	9½ 3 4 7½ 4 4 11½ 5 10 11 10 9 9 5½ 1 8	
		TOTAL RECEIPTS	14,90,443	12	0½	15,00,000	0	0	15,81,231	2	6½			TOTAL EXPENDITURE = Closing Balance =	11,99,549 15,56,862	1 0	3 3½	12,60,000 17,87,124	0 0	0 0	13,00,209 18,37,883	5 13	6 4
		GRAND TOTAL	27,56,411	1	6½	30,47,124	0	0	31,38,093	2	10			GRAND TOTAL	27,56,411	1	6½	30,47,124	0	0	31,38,093	2	10

II.

Statement showing Customs and Excise Revenue Collections and Disbursements for 1993-94 (in detail) as compared with those of the preceding year.

No.	PARTICULARS.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount standing as balance in hand of vendors for 1893-94.	No.	PARTICULARS.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Tax on sale of articles	1,46,300 3 3	1,58,983 12 4	12,683 9 1	...	43 10 0	1	By Establishment	22,099 0 5	23,108 1 3	1,009 0 10	...
2	" of cattle	369 13 0	93 12 0	...	276 1 0	...	2	" Contingency	259 10 3	509 6 0	249 11 9	...
3	Bayas	9,753 0 0	9,571 12 0	...	181 4 0	493 8 0	3	" Purchase of opium	9,422 10 0	7,620 3 9	...	1,802 6 3
4	Grazing fee	14,012 1 6	13,622 9 0	...	389 8 6	1,650 0 0						
5	Duty on stone.	872 10 9	1,531 15 3	659 4 6	...	...				
		1,71,307 12 6	1,83,803 12 7	13,342 13 7	846 13 6	2,187 2 0						
6	Sale of opium	18,923 14 2½	17,963 10 9	...	960 3 5½	...						
7	Sale of ganja	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Licensed fee from vendors	7,021 10 0	6,934 15 3	...	86 10 9	192 15 0						
9	Abkari	41,517 11 8	45,114 7 11	3,596 12 3	...	2,273 7 0						
10	Ferry	4,648 15 3	4,527 12 0	...	121 3 3	652 0 0						
		72,112 3 1½	74,540 13 11	3,596 12 3	1,168 1 5½	3,118 6 0						
	GRAND TOTAL	2,43,419 15 7½	2,58,344 10 6	16,939 9 10	2,014 14 11½	5,305 8 0		GRAND TOTAL	31,781 4 8	31,237 11 0	1,258 12 7	1,809 6 3
	Net increase	...	...	...	14,724 10 10½	...		Net decrease	...	...	...	543 9 8

III.

Statement of Criminal Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1893-94.

NAME OF COURT.	NUMBER OF CASES.			DISPOSAL OF THE DECISION APPEALED AGAINST.				Remaining on 31st March 1894.
	Remaining on 1st April 1893.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Total.	
Criminal Court of the Superintendent of Rewah	11	21	32	25	4	1	30	2

IV.

Statement of Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1893-94.

NAME OF COURT.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	DISPOSAL OF THE DECISION APPEALED AGAINST.								Remaining on 31st March 1894.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	Ex-parte.	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Civil Court of the Superintendent of Rewah	Dewan's Court.	35	39	74	55	1	...	...	...	2	2	60	14

V.

Statement of Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1893-94.

NAME OF COURT.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	DISPOSAL OF THE DECISION APPEALED AGAINST.								Remaining on 31st March 1894.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	Ex-parte.	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Revenue Court of the Superintendent of Rewah	Dewan's Court.	5	29	34	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	25	9

VI.

Return of Revenue Cases decided by the Superintendent of Rewah during the year 1893-94.

NATURE OF CASES.						Pending at close of last year.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending.
PAIPAKHAR—										
Huzur Tahsil	22	22	22	Nil
Teonthar	27	27	27	Nil
Madhogurh	105	105	105	Nil
Burdee	50	50	50	Nil
TOTAL	204	204	204	...

VII.

Statement showing the Working of Criminal Courts of the Rewah State during the year 1893-94.

Number.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SUPERINTENDENT.		DEWAN.		MAGISTRATES OF REWAH.		DEPUTY MAGISTRATES AND HONORARY MAGISTRATES.		TOTAL.	
		Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1	Murder	8	10	9	11	...	...	...	...	17	21
2	Attempt at murder . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
3	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	1	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	7	8
4	Criminal breach of trust . . . . .	...	...	1	1	7	8	13	17	21	26
5	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt . . . . .	...	...	5	5	6	10	8	15	19	30
6	Robbery . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	8	1	4	4	12
7	Dacoity . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Rape . . . . .	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4
9	Assault or criminal force . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
10	Wrongful restraint . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	2	54	107	56	109
11	Theft . . . . .	...	...	1	1	45	78	257	430	303	509
12	Forgery . . . . .	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
13	Cheating . . . . .	...	...	1	1	5	7	18	29	24	37
14	Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	29	34	198	339	1,449	2,622	1,676	2,995
	TOTAL	9	12	56	63	268	454	1,803	3,227	2,136	3,756

VIII.

Statement of Criminal Cases (Original) tried by the Superintendent of Rewah during the year 1893-94.

NAME OF OFFENCE.	PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF LAST YEAR.		INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF.								PENDING ON 31st MARCH 1894.	
							DISCHARGED.		CONVICTED.		ESCAPED.		TOTAL.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Murder	8	10	8	10	...	...	8	10	...	...	8	10	...	...
Culpable homicide	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...
TOTAL	9	12	9	12	...	...	9	12	...	...	9	12	...	...

IX.

Statement showing the Cases disposed of by the Council of Sirdars during the year 1893-94.

COURT.	Pending on 1st April 1893.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1894.
Consultative Council of Sirdars	16	1,074	1,090	1,074	16

X.

Statement showing the Working of the Civil Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1893-94.

No.	NAME OF COURT.	TOTAL.			DISPOSED OF.			Remaining on 31st March 1894.
		Pending on 1st April 1893.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Transferred.	Disposed of.	TOTAL.	
1	Superintendent . . . . .	...	2	2	...	2	2	...
2	Dewan	5	265	270	2	267	269	1
3	Civil Judge	10	230	240	8	221	229	11
4	Deputy Magistrates	307	3,511	3,818	298	3,248	3,546	272
5	Honorary Magistrates	272	1,397	1,669	34	1,397	1,431	238
	TOTAL	594	5,405	5,999	342	5,135	5,477	522

XI.

Statement showing the Number of Cases decided by 26-Lacs Committee for 1893-94.

DESCRIPTION.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
Committee of Adjustment and 26-Lacs Committee	124	...	124	47	77

XII.

Return of Revenue Cases for the year 1893-94.

No	NAME OF COURT,	FILED.		TOTAL.	DISPOSED OF.						Pending at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
		Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.		Ex-parte.	Default.	Arbitration.	Compromise.	Judgment.	Total.		
1	Dewan's Court.	29	1,052	1,081	...	...	...	...	1,059	1,059	18	4 Transferred.
2	Adalat, Devani.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
3	Settlement Officer, Hazeor Tahsil	2	40	42	...	...	...	...	42	42	...	.....
4	Ditto Madhogarh	297	511	808	...	62	51	5	660	768	...	40 Transferred.
5	Ditto Teenher	228	861	1,089	...	...	...	...	862	868	108	113 ditto.
6	Ditto Berdi	130	96	226	...	...	...	...	181	182	44	.....
7	Tahsildar of Hazeor Tahsil	148	2,106	2,254	50	237	14	22	1,732	2,055	138	61 Transferred.
8	Ditto Madhogarh	42	534	576	24	21	2	3	374	424	39	113 ditto.
9	Ditto Movgunge	44	698	742	3	18	7	17	545	590	16	136 ditto.
10	Ditto Ramnagar	69	259	328	2	11	8	17	146	184	53	91 ditto.
11	Ditto Berdi	1	630	631	3	43	55	53	430	584	29	18 ditto.
12	Ditto Teenher	91	1,163	1,254	86	160	23	65	670	1,004	205	45 ditto.
13	Deputy Magistrate, Sehagpur	5	76	81	...	2	...	...	67	69	12	.....
14	Ditto Rewah Khas	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	.....
15	Honorary Magistrate, Gheeman	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3 Transferred.
16	Ditto Bargaon	1	6	7	...	...	1	...	3	5	...	.....
17	Ditto Baikunthpur	11	22	33	...	11	...	1	13	29	3	1 Transferred.
18	Ditto Kishengarh	3	23	26	1	9	1	4	14	25	1	.....
19	Ditto Kirpalpur	1	6	7	...	1	...	2	3	6	1	.....
20	Ditto Rampur, North	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	.....
21	Ditto Rewah Khas	3	41	44	10	3	...	2	18	33	11	.....
22	Ditto Singhwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
23	Ditto Jodhpur	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	.....
24	Ditto Zalgon	7	14	21	...	...	...	...	13	17	1	3 Transferred.
25	Ditto Marwas	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1 ditto.
		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	.....
	TOTAL	1,115	8,155	9,270	184	569	163	193	6,846	7,955	686	629 Transferred.

XIII.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Criminal cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1893-94.

Pending at the close of the year 1892-93.	Filed during 1893-94.	TOTAL.	DISPOSAL.					Pending at the close of the year 1893-94.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	TOTAL.	
			<i>Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.</i>					
11	21	32	25	4	1	...	30	2
			<i>Appeals from the Magistrate's Court to the Dewan.</i>					
2	104	106	78	16	9	3	106	...
			<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Magistrate.</i>					
2	127	129	78	26	14	10	128	1

XIV.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Civil cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1893-94.

Pending at the close of the year 1892-93.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	DISPOSAL.								Pending at the close of the year 1893-94.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Transferred.	Modified.	Compromised.	Remanded for revision.	Ex-parte.	TOTAL.	
			<i>Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.</i>								
35	39	74	55	1	...	2	2	...	...	60	14
			<i>Appeals from the Civil Judge to the Dewan.</i>								
1	187	188	83	13	8	7	...	77	...	188	...
			<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.</i>								
47	511	558	225	63	26	16	4	114	...	448	110

XV.

Return showing the disposal of appeals in Revenue cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1893-94.

Pending at the close of the year 1892-93.	Filed during the year 1893-94.	TOTAL.	DISPOSAL.								Remaining at the close of the year 1893-94.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Default.	Remanded for revision.	Compromised.	Transferred.	TOTAL.	
			<i>Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.</i>								
5	29	34	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	25	9
			<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge to the Dewan.</i>								
5	67	72	19	2	5	20	18	1	...	65	7
			<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.</i>								
18	138	156	72	1	9	...	36	...	2	130	26

XVI.

Statement showing the Number of Cases for and against the Durbar relating to the Estate of the deceased Ranavat Maharani for 1893-94.

DESCRIPTION.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Decided.	Pending at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
Cases in which the Durbar was plaintiff	1	...	1	1	...	
Cases in which the Durbar was defendant	1	...	1	1	...	
TOTAL	2	...	2	2	...	

XVII.

Statement showing Number of Villages surveyed and assessed, their previous and past Jamas, and the increase during 1893-94.

No.	NAME OF PARGANA.	Total Villages.		No. OF VILLAGES SURVEYED.				No. OF VILLAGES ASSESSED.				Previous Jama of the assessed Villages.	Present Jama of the assessed Villages.	Increase.				
				Up to the end of the last year.		During the year.		TOTAL.	Up to the end of the last year.		During the year.				TOTAL.			
		Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.		Full.	Patches.	Full.					Patches.	Full.	Patches.
1	Teonthar . .	574	1,264	378	1,012	60	214	433	1,250	325	595	96	451	421	1,046	1,83,136 7 4	2,35,916 12 9	52,680 5 5
2	Berdi . .	143	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	47	410	93	648	140	88,251 9 9	1,17,066 5 0	28,804 11 3

XVIII.

Statement of Revenue Appeal Cases of the Rewah State for 1893-94.

No.	NAME OF COURT TO WHICH APPEAL IS MADE.	From what Court.	FILED.			DISPOSED OF.							Pending at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
			Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	Compromise.	Transferred.	Default.			TOTAL.
	To	From	Appeals of Revenue Cases.											
1	Dewan's Court	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge.	3	23	26	7	1	3	6	...	...	4	21	5
2	Adalat, Dewani	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates.	5	52	57	19	8	4	20	...	...	...	51	6
		TOTAL	8	75	83	26	9	7	26	...	...	4	72	11
			Nigrani of Revenue Cases.											
1	Dewaa's Court	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge.	2	44	46	12	1	2	12	1	...	16	44	2
2	Adalat, Dewani	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates.	13	80	93	53	3	5	16	...	2	...	79	20
		TOTAL	15	130	145	65	4	7	28	1	2	16	123	22

XIX.

Statement giving account of the Jail Industry of the Rewah State for 1893-94.

Money in hand or value of manufactured articles on 1st April 1893.	Value of manufactures prepared during the year at a cost of amount advanced.	TOTAL.	Cost of manufactures sold during the year.	Value of manufactures in deposit in the jail on the 31st March 1894.	Loss in raw materials.	REMARKS.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
196 12 9½	4,297 1 10½	4,193 14 8	4,099 13 0	396 1 8	.....

NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

	IN JAIL ON 1st APRIL 1893.				ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.				TOTAL.				RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.				TOTAL.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
	1	2	3	4														
Prisoners	249	16	265	315	351	36	387	564	52	616	32	32	64	34	385	388	34	422
Hawalatees in Jail	2 L.C.	1 L.C.	3 L.C.	7 L.C.	8 L.C.	1 L.C.	9 L.C.	9 L.C.	2 L.C.	11 L.C.	3 L.C.	3 L.C.	5	...	...	3 L.C.	...	3 L.C.
" in Thana Gird	...	1	1	54	59	5	54	54	6	60	1	1	...	...	...	46	6	52
" in Kotwalee Rowah	2	2	4	99	7	7	106	101	9	110	...	2	...	...	105	99	9	108
Insanes in Jail	2	2	4	59	73	14	61	77	16	93	39	10	...	...	28	61	16	77
	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.

	REMAINING ON 31st MARCH 1894.				EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.								Daily average of prisoners and Hawaleetees.	Annual average cost per head of prisoners and Hawala- tees.	Monthly average cost per head.	Annual average cost of main- tenance per head.	Monthly average cost per head.
	Males.		Females.		Rations of prisoners and Hawaleetees.	Clothing of prisoners.	Contingent charges.	Fixed Establishment.	Total.								
	22	23	24	25						26	27	28						29
Prisoners	176 6 L.C.	18 2 L.C.	194 8 L.C.	7,184	R a. p. 7 9 9	R a. p. 1,245 15 2	R a. p. 589 3 8½	R a. p. 4,302 7 9	R a. p. 13,322 2 4½ 4,302 7 9	231 0 0	R a. p. 53 1 2	R a. p. 4 6 9	R a. p. 35 14 11	R a. p. 2 15 10			
Hawalatees in Jails	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" in Thana Gird	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" in Kotwalee Rewah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insanes in Jails	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* By transfer is meant that 3 life-convicts (males) transported to Andamans and 29 term prisoners sent to Suva.

† Out of 5 males 2 died of dysentery, 1 of lung disease, and 1 of apoplexy.

‡ Out of 351 term prisoners (males) and 34 term prisoners (females) (385), 311 males and 31 females released on expiry of terms, 7 males on bail, 15 males from Appellate Court, 8 males on payment of fines, 6 males and 2 females for good conduct, 1 male and 1 female executed, 1 male for debility, and 2 males on muchulka.

§ Out of 46 males and 6 female Hawalatees, 7 males and 1 female transported, 5 males on bail, 4 males and 1 female for want of proof, 3 males sent to British District, 3 males whipped, 1 male on muchulka, 22 males and 4 females imprisoned, and 1 male sent to Suva.

N.B.—L. C. = Life Convicts; T. P. = Term prisoners.

H. A. VINCENT, *Lieut.-Col.**Political Agent, Baghelkhand.*

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IX.

BUNDELKHAND.

Statement showing the number of days the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, was on tour during 1893-94.

NAME OF OFFICER.	NUMBER OF DAYS THE POLITICAL AGENT, BUNDGLKHAND, WAS ON TOUR DURING THE MONTH OF												TOTAL.
	April 1893.	May 1893.	June 1893.	July 1893.	August 1893.	September 1893.	October 1893.	November 1893.	December 1893.	January 1894.	February 1894.	March 1894.	
Colonel F. A. Wilson	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Captain J. Ramsay	...	3	7	...	8	1	...	3	30	31	23	5	111
TOTAL	1	3	7	...	8	1	...	3	30	31	23	5	112

Finances of Bundelkhand States under management for 1893-94.

STATES.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	REMARKS.
Sarila (Estimates)	£2,851	*51,711	1,140	* Includes R10,000 for Public Works.
Bhaisonda (ditto)	11,125	9,853	1,272	*
Garrauli (ditto)	37,300	34,760	2,540	

A. S. ROOKE,
for CAPTAIN J. RAMSAY, *Political Agent,*
Bundelkhand.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER X.

GUNA.

Statistical Abstract of General Report of Political Administration of the Central India Agency for the year 1893-94.

NAME OF STATE.	PARTICULARS OF RULERS.				GENERAL STATISTICS.			ARMED FORCES.				Principal Bungalows.					Administration of Justice.				Principal Productions.				SEASONS UNDER REPORT, FAVOURABLE OR OTHERWISE, AS REGARDS.		GENERAL REMARKS.
	Title.	Name.	Age.	Character.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Guns.	Grenades.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police.	Dispensary.	Post Office.	Staging Bungalows.	Electric Telegraph.	Principal Roads.	Murder.	Highway and gang dacoity.	Attack on Government Mails.	Suits and other small cases.	Health.	Agriculture.				
Sirsi	Diwan	Meherban Singh.	23	...	Unknown	4,679	4,000	1	Good	Bad	The States of Guna, Parone, Umri, Bhadowra, and Sirsi are managed by their Chiefs under the superintendence of the Political Assistant, Guna.		
Bhadowra	Rajah	Madho Singh	18	...	Unknown	3,111	7,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	...	1	...	Agra-Bombay Road.	...	...	...	...	Good	Bad
Umri	Rajah	Pirithi Singh	23	...	Unknown	3,057	5,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	...	...	...	Agra-Bombay Road.	...	...	...	...	Good	Bad
Parone	Rajah	Gajandar Singh	25	...	Unknown	7,983	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Good	Bad
Dharnadha.	Thakur	Bhim Singh	35	...	Unknown	4,883	9,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	...	1	...	Agra-Bombay Road.	...	...	...	...	Good	Bad
Guna	Rajah	Balbadar Singh.	25	...	Unknown	10,854	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Good	Bad
Raghogarh.	Rajah	Jeymandal Singh	75	...	Unknown	18,148	24,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	1	1	...	Agra-Bombay Road.	...	...	...	...	Good	Bad
The criminal cases of all Chiefs in international administration cases are settled by the Political Assistant, Guna. The Civil cases are settled in their own Courts.																											

W. A. WATSON, Captain,
Political Assistant, Guna.

A
APPENDICES TO PART III.
DEPARTMENTAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XI.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the Total Length of Road Communication of all kinds maintained by the Public Works Department, Central India Administration, during 1893-94.

No.	ROADS AND LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS.	Metalled and bridged road.	Unmetalled and bridged road.	Fair-weather road.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	REMARKS.
INDORE DIVISION.							
1	Agra-Bombay Road	195	...	...	7,723	186	
2	Mhow-Neemuch Road	115	...	...	10,678	163	
3	Ujjain-Agar Road	11½	...	...	7,082	286	
4	Dewas-Ujjain Road	7	...	...	4,983	214	
5	Dewas-Ashta Road	7½	...	...	7,087	132	
6	Biaora-Sehore Road	40	...	...	4,046	122	
7	Biaora-Rajgurun Road	15	...	...	4,479	182	
8	Indore-Simrole Road	14	...	...	9,315	332	
9	Mhow-Kherry Ghât Road	36	...	...	9,315	117	
10	Dhar Branch, Dhar, Tirla and Sirdarpur Roads	24½	...	...	6,046	211	
11	Indore Station Roads	21½	...	...	Not known.	173	
12	Burnagar-Budnawar Road	7	...	...	3,886	113	
13	Malwa-Guzerat Road	¾	...	...	1,758	...	
14	Namli-Sailana Road	10½	...	...	4,724	}	These roads are under construction.
15	Jaora-Piploda Road	11	...	...	4,726		
16	Khul Ghât-Dharamपुर Road	6½	...	...	3,386		
17	Kurwai-Kethora Road	5	...	...	3,760		
	TOTAL .	527½	...	...	...	186	
NAGODE DIVISION.							
1	Jhansi-Nowgong Road	14½	...	...	7,609	345	
2	Nowgong-Srinagar Road	20½	...	...	5,260	55	
3	Nowgong-Sutna Road	100½	...	...	9,823	210	
4	Banda-Saugor Road	59½	...	...	7,048	110	
5	Heera Ghât Road	3½	...	...	4,772	...	Newly completed.
6	Great Deccan Road	44½	...	...	Not known.	28	
7	Nagode-Kallinger Road . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	Now under construction.
8	Alipura-Hurpalpur Road	7½	...	...	5,075	465	
9	Lauri-Mahoba Road . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
	TOTAL .	250½	...	...	...	202	

B

Statement showing the Total Length of Road Communication of all kinds maintained by the Native States in Central India Administration during 1893-94.

No.	ROADS AND LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS.	Metalled and bridged road.	Unmetalled and bridged road.	Fair-weather road.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	REMARKS.
GWALIOR STATE.							
1	Agra-Bombay Road	247½	...	...	...	...
2	Gwalior-Sipri Road	30	...	...	...	...
3	Jhansi-Sipri Road	45	...	...	...	...
4	Gwalior-Etawa Road	59½	...	...	...	...
5	Agra Loop Line	5	...	...	...	...
6	Sipri ditto	5	...	...	...	...
7	Short roads round Gwalior	10½	...	...	...	...
8	Dewas-Ujjain Road	16	...	...	...	...
9	Dewas-Ashta Road	17½	...	...	...	...
10	Ujjain-Agar Road	35	...	...	...	...
11	Mhow-Neemuch Road	55½	...	...	...	...
12	Neemuch-Nasirabad Road	9½	...	...	...	...
13	Dhar-Sirdarpore Road	12½	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL .	548½	...	...	...	...
BHOPAL STATE.							
1	Dewas-Ashta Road	46	...	...	...	...
2	Biaora-Ashta Road	22	...	...	...	...
3	Sehore-Bhopal Road	23½	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL .	91½	...	...	...	...
REWAH STATE.							
1	Sutua-Bela Road	22½	...	...	6,997	...	
2	Great Deccan Road	87½	...	...	2,188	...	
3	Sohagi Pass Road . . . .	...	32	...	405	...	
4	Rewah to Govindgarh . . . .	...	10	...	6,766	...	Being metal-
5	Goviudgarh to Ramnagar . . . .	...	...	17½	170	...	led.
6	Ramnagar to Amurpattan . . . .	...	...	17	282	...	
7	Rewah to Sittaha . . . .	...	...	36	354	...	
8	Sohagi to Dabhura . . . .	...	...	30	240	...	
9	Goviudgarh to Jhiria . . . .	...	...	4½	106	...	
10	Manpur Road . . . .	...	...	...	535	...	
11	Mowganj to Sital . . . .	...	...	27	...	...
	TOTAL .	110	42	132	...	...

H. F. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,
Secretary to the Agents, Govt.-Genl.,
P. W. Department, Rajputana and Central India.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XII.

OPIUM.

STATISTICAL RETURNS RELATING TO OPIUM.

RETURN—1. Prices of Opium at Indore, Bombay, and China.

2. Exports—Imperial and Provincial, and total value of Hundi Stamps used.

3. Provincial Exports.—Details.

4. Cess Dues Collections.

RETURN I.—*The prices of Opium at Indore in 1893-94, together with the quotations of the Bombay and China markets.*

[illegible]

RETURN 2.—Exports—Imperial and Provincial, 1893-94.

AGENCY.	IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R600.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R			R
Indore	652	9,343½	56,06,100	{ 216 4	937½ 36	6,56,250 Free.
Rutlam	170	2,090½	12,54,300	{ 21 37	57½ 46	40,250 Free.
Dhar	56	819½	4,91,700	...	...	...
Ujjain	468	5,872	35,23,200	{ 43 16	231 49½	1,61,700 34,650
Chitor	359	2,565	15,39,000	{ 5 1	41½ 5	Free. Free.
Jaora	89	1,085½	6,51,300	...	...	...
Bhopal	144	1,428½	8,57,100	{ 9 10	19 7½	13,300 Free.
Mandsaur	402	4,801	28,80,600			
TOTAL	2,340	28,005½	1,68,03,300	362	{ 1,294½ 146	9,06,150 Free.
Total of the previous year's exports—						
1892-93	2,337	28,601	1,71,60,600	393	{ 1,380½ 170½	9,66,350 Free.
1891-92	2,572	32,503	1,95,01,800	403	{ 1,405 361¾	9,83,500 Free.
1890-91	2,391	30,037½	1,83,72,300	415	{ 1,387 192½	9,70,900 Free.
1889-90	2,403	30,564	1,98,66,600	389	{ 1,376½ 138½	9,63,550 Free.
1888-89	2,290	30,315	1,97,04,750	381	{ 1,500½ 120¾	10,21,475 Free.

NOTE.—Pass Duty on Imperial Exports,—R600 per chest from 5th July 1890, R650 per chest from 28th June 1892 to 4th July 1890.

RETURN 3.—Provincial Exports in 1893-94.—Details.

1893-94.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R
To Bombay Presidency	{ 51 57	140 125½	98,000 Free.
Madras Presidency	105	552	3,86,400
Berar, Hyderabad Assigned Districts	42	245	1,71,500
Hyderabad Deccan	107	357½	2,50,250
Mysore Government . . . . .	...	20	Free.
Coorg Administration . . . . .	...	½	Free.
TOTAL	362	{ 1,294½ 146	9,06,150 Free.

Hundi stamps to the value of R11,874-12 were used in Malwa by exporters for Hundis in payment of Government duty.

RETURN 4.—Cess Dues Collections, 1893-94.

SCALES.	Road Cess at R1 per chest.	Dharamsala Fund at R1 per chest.	Indore Agency Road Fund at R3-10 per chest.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Indore	10,261 0 0	.....	.....
Rutlam	2,148 0 0	2,148 0 0	.....
Dhar . . . . .	.....	.....	2,970 11 0
Ujjain	6,103 0 0	6,103 0 0	.....
Jaora	1,085 8 0	1,085 8 0	.....
Bhopal	1,428 8 0	1,428 8 0	.....
Mandsaur	4,820 0 0	4,820 0 0	.....
TOTAL	25,866 0 0	15,585 0 0	2,970 11 0

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.				
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	
	1	630	3 3/4 ... 1 ... Detachment	476 ... 700 38	3 ... 1 ...	486 ... 134 ...	1 1/2 Detachment	1,264 120 320 ...	2 1/2 ... 1 ...	2,102 ... 889 ...	
	1	630	1 1/4 Detachment	1,214	4	620	1 1/2 Detachment	1,704	3 1/2	2,991	
	...	...	2	1,250 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... 1 1	... 922 576	
	...	...	2	1,250	...	...	...	...	2	1,498	
	1	630	3 3/4 Detachment	2,464	4	620	1 1/2 Wing Detachment	1,704	5 1/2	4,489	
<i>Troops of the Line.</i>											
Mhow District (Mhow, Neemuch, and Indore)											
Bundlekhand District (Sipri)											
"Nowgong)											
" "											

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XIII.

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

CLASS OF COURT.	NUMBER OF SUITS.					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1893-94.					
	Pending at close of 1892-93.	Filed during 1893-94.	Total.	Disposed of during 1893-94.	Pending at close of 1893-94.	Value of Suits.		Cost of conduct of Suits.		Average duration of Suits.	Average duration.
						Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	
						R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Resident, Gwalior	10	7	17	5	12	7,090 1 3	1,418 0 3	460 7 0	92 1 5	1,080	216
Political Agent, Bhopal	14	13	27	23	4	6,270 2 3	272 9 10	8 10 0	0 6 0	4,966	215.9
Political Agent, Bundelkhand . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Baghelkhand . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Western Malwa	19	211	230	210	20	25,294. 1 1	120 7 2	1,226 10 0	5 13 5	1,167	55.60
Political Agent, Bhopawar	24	78	94	68	18	1,167 7 9	17 2 8	7 11 0	0 1 10	3,713	54.60
Political Assistant, Gonna	283	46	329	97	18	6,244. 6 3	82 2 7	499 15 0	6 9 3	7,014	92.29
	1	37	38	35	3	2,723 7 7	28 2 10	152 2 0	4 5 7	530	15.14
	...	...	...	...	...	1,847 4 3	52 12 6	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	54	325	379	326	53	40,475 12 10	106 12 8	2,339 2 0	7 2 9	9,791	27.38
	305	137	442	188	254	10,161 1 7	22 15 9	44 7 10	0 4 9	8,679	46.16
Civil Judge, Indore Residency	45	246	291	253	38	65,474 11 9	258 12 8	4,545 11 1	17 15 5	4,665	18.43
Superintendent, Sehore Bazar	4	94	98	98	...	80,805 10 8	324 8 9	51 4 0	0 8 4	196	2.00
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur	28	316	344	306	38	13,660 3 2	44 10 3	950 12 0	3 1 8	4,125	13.40
Kamasdar of Manpur	32	310	342	320	22	5,182 0 0	16 3 1	95 0 0	0 4 9	11,545	36.00
	4	62	66	60	6	2,470 11 5	41 2 10	...	...	1,287	21.45

TOTAL	77	624	701	619	82	81,605 10 4	116 6 7	5,496 7.1	8 14 0	10,077	16.87
	36	404	440	418	22	85,997 10 8	195 6 9	146 4 0	0 5 7	11,741	25.69

CLASS OF COURT.		SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1893-94.									
		NUMBER OF SUITS.					VALUE OF SUITS.				
		Pending at close of 1892-93.	Filed during 1893-94.	Total.	Disposed of during 1893-94.	Pending at close of 1893-94.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Average duration of suits.
MHOW	{ Regular Suits Execution of Decrees Small Cause Cases Execution of Decrees	7	72	79	72	7	42,325 10 1	587 13 8	4,531 2 0	62 14 0	51.43
		7	270	277	260	17	1,33,840 6 4	514 12 3	353 11 0	1 5 9	11.04
		33	618	651	630	19	39,815 8 2	62 15 11	4,511 14 0	7 2 1	22.26
		52	918	970	946	24	67,005 15 7	70 13 3	1,297 4 0	1 5 11	16.10
RAILWAYS	{ Regular Suits Execution of Decrees Small Cause Cases Execution of Decrees	...	5	5	5	...	6,856 10 6	1,371 5 3	603 15 0	120 12 7	11.8
		...	1	1	1	...	1,024 9 6	1,024 9 6	2 13 0	2 13 0	1
		5	46	51	50	1	3,142 11 3	62 13 7	339 6 6	6 3 1	16.38
		...	23	23	23	...	10,696 5 6	465 0 11	34 1 3	1 7 8	16.51
NHEMUCH	{ Regular Suits Execution of Decrees Small Cause Cases Execution of Decrees	1	56	57	48	9	28,259 4 0	588 11 9	954 8 0	19 14 2	22.9
		...	65	65	65	...	38,432 1 3	591 4 2	91 1 0	1 6 5	1.9
		29	326	355	323	32	8,429 13 9	26 1 7	1,831 6 6	5 10 9	12.05
		...	436	436	436	...	21,566 4 1	49 7 5	365 3 0	0 13 5	1.1
RAILWAYS	{ Small Cause Cases Execution of Decrees Regular Suits, District Court	2	21	23	19	4	1,307 14 9	76 14 11	175 1 6	10 4 9	17.4
	
	
	
NOWGONG	{ Regular Suits Execution of Decrees Small Cause Cases Execution of Decrees	2	13	15	15	...	3,228 1 6	215 3 3	309 5 3	20 9 11	39.53
		2	5	7	6	1	1,119 0 9	186 8 1	46 1 3	7 10 10	85.56
		5	114	119	116	3	5,123 14 6	44 2 8	565 10 6	4 14 0	21.17
		2	21	23	23	...	721 2 6	31 5 8	51 11 9	2 3 11	17.91
SIPRI (POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GOONA)	{ Small Cause Cases Execution of Decrees Regular Suits Execution of Decrees	8	9	17	9	8	902 11 9	100 4 10	73 12 0	8 3 1	4.22
	
	
	
TOTAL	{ Regular Suits Execution of Decrees Small Cause Cases Execution of Decrees	10	150	160	140	20	80,669 10 1	504 2 10	6,398 14 3	45 11 3	38.97
		9	341	350	332	18	1,74,416 1 10	498 5 3	493 10 3	1 7 9	10.68
		82	1,134	1,216	1,149	67	58,722 10 2	48 4 8	7,497 3 0	6 8 5	18.83
		54	1,398	1,452	1,428	24	99,989 11 8	68 13 9	1,748 4 0	1 3 7	11.57
GRAND TOTAL	{ Regular Suits Small Cause Cases Execution of Decrees	141	1,099	1,240	1,085	155	2,02,751 1 3	163 8 1	14,234 7 4	13 1 10	23.34
		82	1,134	1,216	1,149	67	58,722 10 2	48 4 8	7,497 3 0	6 8 5	18.83
		404	2,280	2,684	2,366	318	3,70,554 9 9	138 0 11	2,432 10 1	1 0 5	13.43
	

NATURE OF CRIME,

[illegible]

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Attendance of Witnesses.

CLASS OF COURT.	Number of persons.	Number of Days.	Average number of Days for each.	Number who have attended for one Day only.
Resident at Gwalior	30	1	03	30
Political Agent, Bhopal	116	60	5	60
" " Bundelkhand	571	208	36	179
" " Baghelkhand	11	11	1	11
" " Western Malwa	47	58	123	36
" " Bhopawar	14	14	1	14
" Assistant, Goona	64	21	305	35
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India	13	17	130	11
Attaché, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, 1st class Magistrate, Indore Residency	162	48	33	152
Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India (District Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway).	25	25	1	25
Superintendent, Schole Bazar, Magistrate	209	209	1	209
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur, 2nd class	4	4	1	4
Kamasdar, Manpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,266	676	53	766
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate)	176	712	404	139
" " Neemuch (do.)	677	677	1	677
" " Nowgong (do.)	437	473	1	391
" " Sipri (Magistrate, 3rd class)	212	62	292	212
TOTAL	1,502	1,924	128	1,419
GRAND TOTAL	2,768	2,600	93	2,185

D.—POLICE.

NAME OF OFFICE.	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL, MUNICIPAL, OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL GRADES.		
	MEN OF ALL GRADES.		Cost.	MEN OF ALL GRADES.		Cost.	MEN OF ALL GRADES.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
			R a. p.			R a. p.			R a. p.
Indore Residency Police . . . . .	...	...	.....	43	...	4,560 0 0	43	...	4,560 0 0
Gwalior Residency Police . . . . .	...	...	.....	6	...	405 4 7	6	...	405 4 7
Bhopal Political Agency Police . . . . .	...	...	.....	54	...	4,824 12 8	54	...	4,824 12 8
Bundelkhand Political Agency Police	7	...	552 0 0	16	...	1,296 0 0	23	...	1,848 0 0
Baghelkhand Political Agency Police	23	...	210 0 0	...	...	.....	23	...	210 0 0
Western Malwa Agency Police . . . . .	...	...	.....	7	...	528 0 0	7	...	528 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police { Bhumia Police	4	58	6,492 0 0	...	...	.....	4	58	6,492 0 0
{ Manpur Pargana Police	13	...	1,032 0 0	...	...	.....	13	...	1,032 0 0
{ Agency Road Police . . . . .	...	...	.....	32	...	3,168 0 0	32	...	3,168 0 0
Goona Agency Police . . . . .	...	...	.....	1	...	60 0 0	1	...	60 0 0
TOTAL	4	96	8,286 0 0	159	1	14,842 1 3	5	255	23,128 1 3
Mhow Cantonment Police . . . . .	...	...	.....	135	...	15,262 9 6	135	...	15,262 9 6
Neemuch Cantonment Police . . . . .	...	...	.....	68	...	9,256 0 8	68	...	9,256 0 8
Nowgong Cantonment Police . . . . .	...	...	.....	50	...	5,521 3 4	50	...	5,521 3 4
Sipri Cantonment Police . . . . .	...	...	.....	20	...	2,844 0 0	20	...	2,844 0 0
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	.....	273	...	32,883 13 6	273	...	32,883 13 6
GRAND TOTAL	4	96	8,286 0 0	432	1	47,725 14 9	528	5	56,011 14 9

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

E.—JAIL.

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.						EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.										Daily average number of Prisoners.	Annual average cost of Prisoners.
	In Jail on 1st April 1893.	Admitted during the year.	TOTAL.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	TOTAL.	Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1894.	Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.	TOTAL.			
Indore	297	333	630	...	...	13	302	315	315	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,906 5 0	884 1 6	1,452 5 9	2,814 8 2	4,204 9 0	16,261 13 5	302.0	53 13 6
SEHORE { Convicts paid per Imperial Revenue. Under trial.	12	51	63	3	1	2	43	49	14	359 13 2	102 2 1	146 8 2	230 15 5	35 2 7	874 9 5	16.60	52 11 2	
	1	99	100	90	...	...	10	100	...	40 7 1	44 4 1	...	...	...	84 11 2	2.40	35 3 2
Nowgong Jail	98	171	269	119	...	2	93	214	55	3,457 5 1	498 2 8	353 8 0	1,632 0 0	417 15 3	6,358 15 0	109.48	58 1 4	
Sutna Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agar	10	9	19	6	...	...	7	13	6	257 15 0	112 10 3	22 0 8	756 0 0	...	1,148 9 11	7.78	147 9 11
BHOPLWAR { Sirdarpur	16	39	55	28	...	...	20	48	7	467 0 11	79 2 3	81 3 0	204 0 0	...	831 6 2	12.19	68 2 7
AGENCY { Khalghat	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	2 2 6	0 15 0	...	...	...	3 1 6	0.10	21 13 1
JAIL. { Mauipur	7	14	21	2	...	...	14	16	5	150 10 6	70 6 9	12 0 6	...	...	233 1 9	4.41	52 13 6
Goona	4	20	24	2	...	...	13	15	9	260 0 2	88 8 0	39 2 0	407 0 0	...	794 10 2	7.13	113 8 4
TOTAL	445	739	1,184	250	1	17	505	773	411	11,901 11 5	1,880 4 7	2,106 12 1	6,044 7 7	4,657 10 10	26,590 14 6	462.09	57 8 8	
Cantonments.																		
Mhow	5	251	256	19	...	...	234	253	3	148 0 0	...	...	...	...	148 0 0	3.2	46 4 0
Neemuch	7	87	94	12	...	...	76	88	6	368 8 0	123 8 0	42 12 0	96 0 0	...	640 12 0	5.8	108 12 0
Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	12	338	350	31	...	...	310	341	9	516 8 0	123 8 0	42 12 0	96 0 0	...	788 12 0	9.0	87 10 2
GRAND TOTAL	457	1,077	1,534	281	1	17	815	1,114	420	12,418 3 5	2,003 12 7	2,149 8 1	6,140 7 7	4,657 10 10	27,379 10 6	471.09	58 1 10	

M.

Registration.

	Book I.		Book III.		Book IV.		Book V.		TOTAL.	
	Number of registration.	Fees.	Number of registration.	Fees.	Number of registration.	Fees.	Number of registration.	Fees.	Number of registration.	Fees.
		<i>R a. p.</i>		<i>R a. p.</i>		<i>R a. p.</i>		<i>R a. p.</i>		<i>R a. p.</i>
Indore :	19	48 8 0	28	85 0 0	33	71 8 0	.....	.....	80	205 0 0
Mhow .	139	539 8 0	12	22 12 0	5	10 0 0	.....	.....	156	572 4 0
Neemuch .	39	84 8 0	.....	.....	14	26 8 0	.....	.....	53	111 0 0
Nowgong .	20	47 8 0	.....	.....	9	16 8 0	.....	.....	29	64 0 0
Sipri .	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sehore .	47	103 0 0	16	35 0 0	41	48 0 0	.....	.....	104	186 0 0
Sutna .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 8 0	.....	.....	7	5 8 0
Agar .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goona..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL ...	264	823 0 0	56	142 12 0	109	178 0 0	.....	.....	429	1,143 12 0

F.

III.—Provincial Revenue.

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.									Balance on 31st March 1891.
	Balance on 1st April 1890.	Total Receipts during the year.	Grand Total Receipts.	Collection and management of Superintendence.	Public Works proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals, Dispensaries.	Grants to Shareholders in Roads Dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
I.—Cantonment Local Funds.	86,727 11 9	1,95,450 7 4	2,82,178 3 1	23,655 4 0	53,618 8 6	5,134 9 7	33,297 8 9	4,468 0 0	10,712 6 3	...	59,235 1 11	1,90,121 7 0	92,050 12 1
II.—Political Agencies and Maunpore Pergana Funds.	50,906 0 6	1,23,448 5 4	1,74,354 5 10	10,016 8 9	28,480 3 5	19,043 4 1	15,294 13 10	14,871 10 8	2,937 8 10	...	28,627 15 7	1,18,772 1 2	55,582 4 8
III.—Fund raised for Special Purpose.	72,824 7 2	1,93,215 0 3	2,66,039 7 5	25,241 0 0	46,823 12 6	...	...	20,357 0 8	12,344 6 11	...	93,422 3 10	1,98,188 7 11	67,850 15 6
IV.—Collections from Local Road Dues, etc.	36,313 0 0	17,176 0 0	53,489 0 0	110 0 0	1,322 0 0	...	5,930 0 0	...	2,470 0 0	383 0 0	2,419 0 0	12,634 0 0	40,855 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	2,46,771 3 5	5,29,289 12 11	7,76,061 0 4	59,022 12 9	1,30,244 8 5	24,177 13 8	54,522 6 7	39,196 11 4	28,464 6 0	383 0 0	1,83,704 5 4	5,19,716 0 1	2,56,345 0 8

FA.

III.—Provincial General.

R a. p.

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

Land Revenue, Abkari, etc.	53,990 10 6
Sale of Stamps	31,730 6 0
Imperial Fees and Receipts	2,329 15 10
Electric Telegraph	42,072 11 6
Postal (including Money Order) collections	16,43,097 15 0
Miscellaneous	34,672 0 1

II.—Payment by Native States.

Contribution to Contingent	1,46,727 6 5
Tributes assigned to British Government	3,11,260 10 7
Do. paid through do.	4,76,710 8 7
Fixed payment for Istimurar land	27,272 7 6
Succession and Nazrana	8,625 0 0

GRAND TOTAL . 27,78,489 12 0

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1893-94.

	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.			TOTAL.
	Receipts.	Total.	Estab- lishment.	Conti- nencies.	Furniture.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Under Public Works Department	2,484		2,001	222	257	2,480
Under Political Agencies . . . . .	..		...	...	...	...
		2,484				
TOTAL . . . . .	...	2,484	2,001	222	257	2,480

